

OIL TRUST DEFENSE  
ISSUES STATEMENT  
OUTLINING COURSE

The Final Arguments on the Evidence in Great Dissolution Suit Are Opened in St. Louis Today.

## SHERMAN LAW TEST

Standard Lawyers Reply to Scathing Brief Filed by the Attorneys for the Federal Government.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The trial of the government's suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company was begun today before the United States circuit court. Commissioner Franklin Ferris, who took the evidence in the case, filed the printed evidence with the court.

A conference of attorneys declared that a week or ten days would be enough time for them to present their arguments. Judge Sanborn for the court then requested the attorneys to arrange their time so that the argument might be completed by next Saturday. The attorneys agreed to endeavor to comply. Mr. Moritz Rosenthal and other attorneys for the Standard today issued a statement of the case summarized as follows:

The theory of the defense is that the Sherman anti-trust law does not apply to the Standard Oil Company for two reasons:

It was enacted after the organization of the 69 companies comprising the present corporation. The fact that articles of incorporation were produced later for the same companies does not bring the matter within the purpose of the law. The ownership of several corporations by the same persons constitutes a single ownership and is not within the jurisdiction of the act.

The government seeks to enjoin the minor organizations from paying dividends to the major company on theory that the uniting of several corporations constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade and that a monopoly has been created and maintained by the company.

The government will be confronted with two difficulties which seem insurmountable:

Applying a retroactive law to an antecedent act and proving that a corporation which lacks much of having complete control is a monopoly.

Whichever way the case is decided it will be appealed. The issues are the most important that have been before any court in the United States for years. The Northern Securities case, which the government claims is analogous, is unlike the one under consideration. In that case the government sought to enjoin an executory act. In this it seeks to annul a precedent act executed before the law that is invoked came into existence.

The case, declares the defense, is of the utmost importance because it will determine whether the government may break up big corporations at will and resolve them back into their original minor constituent companies or whether the large interests of the country shall be privileged to merge for the purpose of greater economy and better production and distribution.

The case, says the defense, is an effort to force the people back to an era of "small competition." The present hearing is before a court of original jurisdiction, and its judgment is not of final importance, since either side may appeal to the supreme court.

Counsel for the government entered the hearing confident of victory. They say the case is similar to the Northern Securities Company's case in every essential particular, and a similar ruling may reasonably be expected. If their contention is favored, the Standard Oil Company will be broken up in 69 smaller companies.

COTTAGE VILLAGE  
FOR GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A village on the English style to be known as Meadowbrook is soon to be laid out and built at Eastern Point. A syndicate has purchased of the Patch estate the large tract of land on East Main street, situated between Fairview lane, East Main street and the Grape Vine Cove road, extending to Patches Willows, containing in all about three acres and on this plot it is proposed to erect about 25 cottages, the entire place to be laid out in the form of an English village, with a garden center.

The cottages will be built of cement, up-to-date and modern in their fittings, appointments, construction and finish and will meet a long felt demand in this locality. A new European dining room, with all the necessary appliances will be built for the accommodation of the people who will occupy the cottages and may prefer to dine out.

In connection with this improvement the municipal council has agreed to straighten, widen and regrade East Main street from Patches Hill to the Gate Lodge, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

SUPERIOR COURT  
CLERK OBJECTS TO  
BILL ON FELONIES

J. H. Manning Opposes Committee Chairman and Others at State House in Hearing on Court Competence.

## CASES ARE CITED

Clerke John H. Manning of the superior criminal court for Suffolk county, before the joint judiciary committee at the State House, this morning, was heard in opposition to the bill of the Massachusetts Prison Association to extend the jurisdiction of district and municipal courts, including the municipal court of Boston, to the consideration of felonies, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, and that they may impose the same penalties as the superior court in like cases, except imprisonment in the state prison. Mr. Manning said this bill would upset everything in criminal jurisprudence; that it would decrease grand jury cases, but would not relieve the superior court judges because they would have more appeals.

Senator Spaulding of Cambridge, chairman of judiciary, thought that Mr. Manning's objections were more imaginary than real. He thought that a bill like this would lessen the number of cases in the superior court and thus give more judges on the civil side. The trouble is now in Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex that the criminal side is too much congested, he said.

Mr. Manning did not agree with the chairman. He said that the times have been very severe and that the courts have been congested. This bill is a dangerous thing for the public welfare because it lessens that respect for the law which every criminal should be made to have. He urged. It would not accomplish what the committee thinks. The superior court would be loaded down with appeals.

Sec. Warren E. Spaulding of the Massachusetts Prison Association in rebuttal said that 15 men were bound over to the last grand jury and sent to jail because the judge of the inferior court wouldn't take jurisdiction, and when the grand jury got their cases it couldn't find evidence enough to frame a bill against them and all were released.

The hearing was closed.

Tunnel Extension Plans  
to Go Before Joint Board

The committee on metropolitan affairs, in executive session this forenoon at the State House, voted to report that all the bills providing for an extension of the subway and tunnel system of the Boston Elevated Company should be referred to the Boston Transit Commission and the Board of Railroad Commissioners, sitting jointly.

The committee also decided to recommend that the report of the metropolitan improvements commission be referred to a joint board, consisting of the railroad commissioners, the harbor and land commissioners, the Boston transit commission and the metropolitan park commission.

Leave to withdraw was voted on the bill to permit the sale of berries at auction within the market limits of the city of Boston.

PRESIDENT ELIOT AT HIS DESK  
TODAY AFTER WESTERN TOUR

Head of Harvard University Declares, Through His Secretary, That No Official Public Statement Has Been Made on the Ambassadorship to Great Britain.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University is at his desk today for the first time in two months after a 3000-mile tour through the southern and middle western states. He appeared at his office in University Hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock ready to take up the large amount of correspondence and accumulated business that had been laid on the table during his absence.

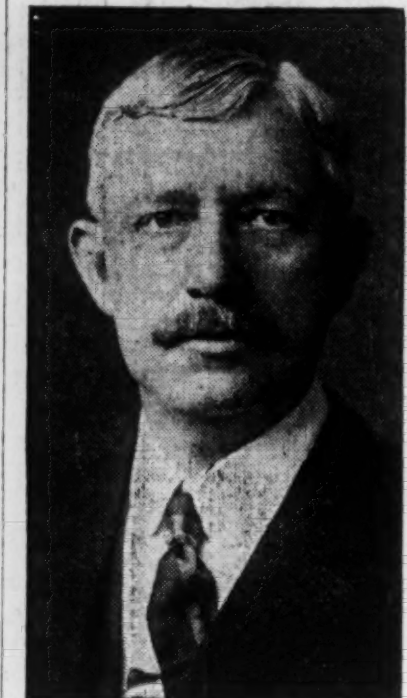
President Eliot was met by a host of friends and members of the faculty this morning, and the students in the vicinity of the yard were out early to greet their chief executive as he came down to his office.

To all inquiries as to the probability of his accepting the ambassadorship to Great Britain, Dr. Eliot refused to say anything, stating that some definite statement would be made later as to his attitude on the proposal of President Taft.

Jerome D. Green, secretary of the corporation, stated this morning in behalf of the president that the several reports which had been given out to the effect that the ambassadorship had been declined definitely were unauthorized, and that President Eliot had made no public statement on the matter up to the present time.

President Eliot was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Eliot. They visited many southern cities and were received with great cordiality at many colleges, where President Eliot spoke. He said he had enjoyed the trip very much and that Texas had interested him most of all the

## Boston Prepares for Railway Conductors



C. W. MERRILL,  
Chairman of the executive committee.

MRS. W. N. DRAKE,  
Chairman of the reception committee.

HEARING TUESDAY  
ON NEW RAILWAY

WALTHAM, Mass.—A hearing will be held before the railroad commission in Boston tomorrow morning on the petition of the stockholders of the Boston & Western Street Railway Company for the granting of a certificate that common convenience and necessity demand the building of a railroad between Waltham and Marlboro.

At the hearing tomorrow the plan of the company to build a double track road and to eliminate all grade crossings will be mentioned for the first time. The original plans called for a single track, with a few grade crossings, but in order to meet the objections that were raised against such conditions obtaining at a high speed electric railway it has been decided to have a double track and to do away with all grade crossings. It is expected that there will be opposition to the building of the road from people residing in Weston, who want no trolley line running through the town, but it is believed that the new plans will meet with approval of the railroad commission.

PRESIDENT ELIOT AT HIS DESK  
TODAY AFTER WESTERN TOUR

Head of Harvard University Declares, Through His Secretary, That No Official Public Statement Has Been Made on the Ambassadorship to Great Britain.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University is at his desk today for the first time in two months after a 3000-mile tour through the southern and middle western states. He appeared at his office in University Hall this morning at 10:30 o'clock ready to take up the large amount of correspondence and accumulated business that had been laid on the table during his absence.

President Eliot was met by a host of friends and members of the faculty this morning, and the students in the vicinity of the yard were out early to greet their chief executive as he came down to his office.

To all inquiries as to the probability of his accepting the ambassadorship to Great Britain, Dr. Eliot refused to say anything, stating that some definite statement would be made later as to his attitude on the proposal of President Taft.

Jerome D. Green, secretary of the corporation, stated this morning in behalf of the president that the several reports which had been given out to the effect that the ambassadorship had been declined definitely were unauthorized, and that President Eliot had made no public statement on the matter up to the present time.

President Eliot was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Eliot. They visited many southern cities and were received with great cordiality at many colleges, where President Eliot spoke. He said he had enjoyed the trip very much and that Texas had interested him most of all the

COMMITTEES are busily at work providing for the entertainment of the 8000 delegates and guests who are expected in Boston May 11 to 20 to attend the 32d grand convention of the Order of Railway Conductors of America.

There are 547 divisions of the order scattered all over the United States, Canada and Mexico, wherever there is a railroad town, with a membership of 43,000, who will be represented by a delegate from each division.

The order was first organized in 1868, and holds sessions every two years, the last being at Memphis, Tenn., at which it was voted, on the cordial invitation of the mayor of Boston and the Governor of the state, to hold the next one in this city, for which preparations are now being made.

The executive committee is made up of members from three of the local divisions and consists of C. W. Merrill, chairman, division 137; D. A. Noel, secretary, division 413, and C. D. Baker, treasurer, division 122. Headquarters are open at room 223 South Terminal Station, Boston, where information will be gladly furnished, and entertainment for out-of-town guests secured at the hotels. This committee is arranging for receptions and banquets to the delegates and guests.

Mrs. G. A. Silsbee of Somerville is chairman of the ladies' committee, Mrs. W. F. Darling of Jamaica Plain is secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. W. N. Drake of Dedham is chairman of the reception committee and also a grand officer, being secretary-treasurer of the beneficiary society, the insurance division of the organization.

The Brotherhood of Train Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are each to entertain the conductors for a day. The engineers provide a banquet at Mechanics Hall and expect to have 1600 persons seated at the tables; they also give an entertainment in Paul Revere Hall. The trainmen will have a smoke talk in Paine Hall, and will give a theater party for the ladies. Trolley rides are also planned, and the firemen provide a trip about the harbor.

The ladies' auxiliary, Mascot division 49, is engaged in making plans and assisting the committees in securing entertainment and pleasures for the visitors.

CAMBRIDGE'S NEW  
MAYOR IS INDUCTED  
INTO OFFICE TODAY

Mayor William F. Brooks and the newly elected councilmen and aldermen were inducted into office at the city hall in Cambridge this morning. The council and the board of aldermen convened in the aldermanic chamber promptly at 10 o'clock. Edward B. James, senior member of the board, presided, and the Rev. Thomas W. Coughlan, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mount Auburn, which Mayor Brooks attends, was chaplain of the day. The oath of office was administered to Mayor Brooks by Judge Charles Almy of the third district court; then the mayor administered the oath to the aldermen and councilmen-elect.

At the close of the mayor's address the mayor and the common council immediately retired and the aldermen organized for business. Edward B. James, in accordance with the decision reached at a Democratic caucus, was reelected president.

When the councilmen reached their own chamber they were immediately called to order by Senior Councilman Solomon H. Barnard. They then elected Councilman Moreland chairman for the ensuing year.

Mayor Brooks in his inaugural address to the city council said:

"Cambridge in land area is one of the smallest cities in the commonwealth, having an area of about 3900 acres. Of this 395.28 acres are given over to parks, commons and cemeteries; 299.33 acres to city property, schools and public buildings; 146.88 acres to religious, charitable and educational institutions and 620 acres approximately to streets and highways, leaving about 2438 acres of real estate."

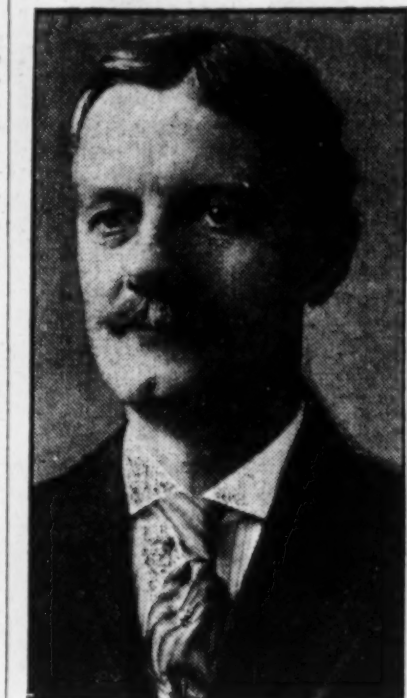
(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

SENATOR SHAW  
TO AID STEVENS

Senator James Shaw of Essex today announced that he would support Senator Elmer A. Stevens for state treasurer and this announcement has stirred the camp of Col. A. P. Langtry of Springfield, where it has been supposed that Senator Shaw was against the Sumnerville candidate.

Should Senator Stevens receive the election Senator Shaw will be the senior member of the committee on ways and means and consequently be in line for the chairmanship which Senator Stevens now holds, but Senator Shaw declares he will not accept the chairmanship. The supporters of Senator Stevens are feeling very elated over the Shaw announcement and declare the last ditch has been cleared.

Senator Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams early today assured Col. A. P. Langtry of Springfield that he would not be a candidate for the place.



C. A. NEAL,  
Secretary of the executive committee.

MRS. G. A. SILSBEE,  
Chairman of the ladies' committee.

CHARITY HELPED  
IN FOSDICK WILL

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Nancy Harding Fosdick of Brookline, filed this morning in the Norfolk county registry of probate, leaves over \$45,000 for religious and charitable purposes upon the demise of a sister, Ann W. Fosdick. J. W. Laird of Charlestown, for many years a coachman for the deceased, was remembered by a bequest of \$3000.

Practically all the books, pictures and household furnishings are to be divided equally between the Salvation Army and the Morgan Chapel. The will also includes a large number of bequests of a private nature to relatives and friends. Judge W. Briggs of Brookline and Charles H. Watson of Brookline are appointed executors. The will is dated Feb. 11, 1907.

## FRANCE GIVES CONSENT.

PARIS.—The Austrian charge called on M. Pichon, the foreign minister, and secured the consent of France to the abrogation of Article 25 of the treaty of Berlin, relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CHELSEA MAN'S CLAIM AGAINST  
NICARAGUA IS TO BE SETTLED

Special Commissioner Sent to United States to Conclude Famous Case in Which Heirs of George D. Emery Ask \$100,000 for Loss of Mahogany Grant.

The department of state was informed today by Minister Espinosa of Nicaragua, according to a despatch from Washington, that his government has despatched a special commissioner to the United States, with instructions to settle the Emery claim in one of the two ways proposed by the state department—either by arbitration or through negotiations direct with the claimants.

This means that the heirs of a Chelsea man, George D. Emery, may be awarded \$100,000 after three years of bickering. The case of the late Mr. Emery of the George D. Emery Company, dealers in mahogany, of 41 Broadway, Chelsea, has become a cause celebre in the diplomatic dealings between the United States and the republic of Nicaragua.

In 1808, Mr. Emery obtained a mahogany concession from the Nicaraguan

government, for which he paid \$100,000. Included in the grant was a clause providing for the construction of a railroad to be used for conveying logs, and which was to be completed and turned over to the Nicaraguan government in 1914, the time set for the expiration of the concession.

It is contended on behalf of Mr. Emery and his company that in 1906, when more than half of the railroad had been built, President Zelaya of Nicaragua annulled the concession, laid an embargo on the company's property and stopped its works. After this President Zelaya directed that suit be brought and in 1907 the Nicaraguan courts rendered judgment for \$500,000 against the Emery company for its failure to complete and deliver the railroad, it is contended, seven years before the concession was to have terminated.

While it is anticipated that concerted action will be brought to bear against the proposed abolition, it has been learned from those high in authority in both railroad and manufacturing circles that the gravity of the situation is not of an alarming nature, nor was the meeting of April 1 the initial attempt on the part of the trunk lines to bring about this object.

CROWD AT NAPLES  
GREET'S ROOSEVELT  
ON SHIP'S ARRIVAL

Demonstrative Welcome Accorded the Ex-President by Throngs of People and Many Officials.

## CITY IN GALA ATTIRE

NAPLES.—The steamship Hamburg, with ex-President Theodore Roosevelt on board, reached this port today. She was given a noisy greeting from ship and shore as she steamed into the bay.

The fact that the Hamburg was late in arriving seemed to make no difference in the enthusiasm of the waiting crowds that had thronged into the city from all the surrounding towns. In the number were hundreds of Americans. Many of his countrymen in the winter colony at Capri came over to welcome Mr. Roosevelt. All of them wore small American flags.

Ex-President Roosevelt and his son Kermit came ashore shortly before 4 o'clock. The trip from the Hamburg was made in the Scorpion's launch, which returned to the Hamburg after landing its first party.

Mr. Roosevelt was received by a delegation of city authorities and presented with a formal address of welcome. During the transfer of Mr. Roosevelt from the Hamburg to the Arsenal, the Hamburg and the Scorpion's launch were surrounded by 10 police boats. A great flotilla of autobots and other craft crowded the harbor, many of them flying the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Roosevelt wore a silk hat, which he raised repeatedly in response to the cheers.

Shortly after landing Mr. Roosevelt and his son were taken to Capo di Monte, the home of the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

Despite the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is traveling unofficially, his reception had an official tinge by reason of the presence of American Ambassador Gricom and officials representing both the city and the Italian government.

Herr von Hartmann, the German consul-general at Naples, also took a hand in the reception, presenting Mr. Roosevelt with an address from the Kaiser. Fully 5000 foreigners came into the city, especially from Capri, Sorrento and Aulfi, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the distinguished traveler.

American flags are flying from the consulate, all the hotels, and a number of private houses in honor of Mr. Roosevelt, and the ships in the bay are gallantly decorated with bunting.

Prominent among the yachts in port is the Nahma, with Mrs. Robert Golet on board, and the American gunboat Scorpion also makes a brilliant showing, with lines of fluttering flags from stem to stern.

As soon as the Hamburg was sighted around Capri, the interest of the crowd became intense. The people had congregated along the docks and at various points in the city whence a view of the bay could be obtained.

The identification of the Hamburg was not made at once, but when the vessel did learn conclusively that the vessel holding their attention in the bay was bearing Mr. Roosevelt to the Italian

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

BOSTON MERCHANTS  
FIGHT ABOLITION OF  
THE DIFFERENTIAL

Protest Is Sent to Conference in New York Asking the Grand Trunk's Position in Freight Case.

## TRADE IS AT STAKE

Meeting Is Called in Boston April Thirteenth to Take Steps to Protect New England Industries.

The Boston Merchants Association has taken steps to determine if the persistent reports of the proposed abolishing of the New England freight differentials are true, and if so, to prepare a concerted move to save New England industries which it is felt would suffer to a very great extent in the face of the abolishing of such differentials. After sending a telegram to New York requesting a denial or affirmation of the reports, preparations were made to call a meeting of representatives of all New England trade associations at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, April 13. Three representatives will be invited from each organization. Many boards of trade throughout the section will take individual action in the interval, and the Boston conference will bring together all forces for concerted action.

The following telegram was sent today:

"To the Chairman of the Meeting of Presidents, Trunk Line Association, New York, N. Y.:

"Persistent reports in local newspapers that abolition of long existing differentials on west-bound rail traffic from New England is contemplated. In view of the enormous interests which such action would diversely affect, we cannot credit them without further confirmation, in order that the New England commercial bodies may have such a knowledge as will enable them to act understandingly."

"BERNARD J. ROTHWELL,

"President, Boston Chamber of Commerce."

"JAMES J. STORROW,

"President, Boston Merchants Asso."

The Merchants Association goes on to say:

A section which has such a record as New England should not be handicapped by the action of the railroads. It cannot be, for the business men of the section are alive to their responsibilities and are preparing to block the abolition of differential.

The entire territory has repeatedly in the past received vast benefit from the Canadian roads. The Grand Trunk is again the champion of New England in a vital moment. It is of course assumed that our two New England roads will bring all their interests to bear to maintain our commercial prosperity.

The new board of transportation, when formed, will deal with just such problems as the present one. It will, however, be of great value in dealing with them earlier, and will help by making it possible to settle many questions before they reach an acute stage demanding such general uprising of the business men as is now taking place.

NEW YORK.—A further discussion of the abolition of New England westbound freight differentials is scheduled for today at a meeting in this city.

The roads that are represented at this meeting are the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, New York, Ontario & Western, New Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk.

At a previous meeting held on April 1 it is understood that a resolution for abolition was all but passed, the one dissenting vote being cast by Manager Charles M. Hayes of the Grand Trunk railway.

With the abolition of existing differential rates favoring New England, the western freight rates on distinctively New England manufactured products would have been automatically raised from 5 cents to 23 cents per 100 pounds, all around. Extreme increases per ton would be something like:

Boots and shoes..... \$4.50  
Cotton goods..... 3.00  
Woolen goods..... 4.50  
Course hardware..... 3.50  
Machinery..... 3.50  
Tools..... 3.00  
Knit goods..... 4.50  
Paper (various kinds)..... 3.00

While it is anticipated that concerted action will be brought to bear against the proposed abolition, it has been learned from those high in authority in both railroad and manufacturing circles that the gravity of the situation is not of an alarming nature, nor was the meeting of April 1 the initial attempt on the part of the trunk lines to bring about this object.

## VERMONT IN DRY DOCK.

The U. S. S. Vermont which has been undergoing repairs at the Charlestown navy yard was put into drydock today for an overhauling. The Vermont is the battleship which captured the gunnery pennant on the trip around the world.



Mrs. JOMELLI, Miss BENEDICT, Mr. HAMLIN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. MERILL, Soloists.

Chorus 400. Complete Orchestra and Organ

Mr. H. G. TUCKER, Organist.

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00. At Symphony Hall and Schirmer's Music Store, 28 Vest st.



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## BIG LEAGUE CLUBS HOLD LAST WEEK OF SPRING PRACTISE

American League Championship Race Opens Next Monday, With National Following Two Days Later.

### SOME CHANGES MADE

Today the major league teams enter upon their last full week of spring training preliminary to the opening of the championship season of 1909. The American League season begins April 12 and the National April 14. The spring practise has given the managers of the teams a good chance to size up the new men which were hired last fall and to get their veterans in condition for the hard contests which are to come.

Many changes have been made in the teams which compose the big leagues. New managers will have charge of a number of them, and many of the players have been sold or released to other clubs. It will remain for the championship games to determine which clubs have made the wisest trades, and while it is hardly to be expected that the final games of the two leagues will find such close struggles for their respective pennants as was the case a year ago, it looks as if there were one or two clubs in each league that would be in a hard battle for final honors.

Two trades were made in the American league that caused much comment and which are expected to be a big factor in determining the championship. The selling of Criger to St. Louis and "Cy" Young to Cleveland by the Bostonians was one of the most sensational deals ever carried through in that organization. Both Cleveland and St. Louis were factors in the American race of 1908 up to the very last, and the acquisition of these sterling players should put them in excellent shape for this year's honors. Criger should fill up the weak spot in the St. Louis team and with Waddell in good condition that team will be a strong factor in the race. The addition of Young to Cleveland's pitching staff should make that team much stronger than last year, when it came so close to victory. The Washington club was the one that did the most to keep LaJoie's team from winning the 1908 pennant, and as Young has always been able to defeat Washington, he will prove of great value to Cleveland.

Detroit has won the championship for the past two years and must be counted in this year's race. Jennings is one of the best managers the game ever produced and he has a faculty of getting the best work out of his players. This year's team, however, does not look any stronger than the 1908 one, and with Cleveland and St. Louis improved it would look as if the chances of a new champion were very bright.

So many changes have been made in the Boston club that it is hard to tell just how they will show up in the race. The loss of Young and Criger will be felt. There are a number of men who have been showing up well, and the final standing will rest upon how they do in the big league. In Lake the club has an excellent manager, who will get the best out of his men. The fielding of the team should be better than in 1908 and there is much promise of an improvement in batting. If the pitchers can show better form the club should finish in a much higher position this year.

Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington seem about as strong as last year. If Manager Jones does not return, it will be a big loss to Chicago. The New York team will be much changed from last year. The club has a new manager and many new players, and there is every indication from the spring work that it will make a much better showing this year than last.

### POLE VAULTERS HOLD MEET.

The candidates for the pole vault on the Harvard varsity track team are to have a handicap competition on Soldiers' field this afternoon. A cup is to be awarded the winner. The following men are entered:

J. L. Barr 10, scratch; W. A. Dennis 11, 9 ins.; J. A. King 12, 12 ins.; S. C. Lawrence 10, 3 ins.; R. Murray 12, 12 ins.; E. L. Parker 10, 6 ins.; L. C. Torrey 12, 12 ins.; and H. de Windt 12, 12 ins.

### BILL GIVES NEW LICENSING ROOMS

The committee on cities of the Legislature, it is expected, will report a bill authorizing the Boston licensing board to obtain better quarters than it now occupies in Pemberton square. The existing law compels the board to be located in the headquarters of the police commissioner. The pending bill places the expense of the new offices and furnishings upon the city of Boston.

Nobody at city hall was consulted regarding the bill, which was framed up out of recommendations in the annual report of the licensing board. Neither the mayor nor Assistant Corporation Counsel Spring is especially pleased with the project, as the board was established on the plea that it would not be an expense to the city.

## POLO PLAYERS GET HANDICAPS

Ratings for 1909 Announced by Association Show a Number of Changes From Previous Seasons.

NEW YORK—The National Pony Polo Association has announced its handicaps for the season of 1909. A number of important changes are found this year, and there are only six players rated at the maximum of nine. There are about 1000 names on the list, including all the leading players of the country.

The following is the list of the first twenty:

Nine goals—F. P. Keene, Devereaux Millburn, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Waterbury, H. P. Whitney, R. L. Agassiz.

Eight goals—J. E. Cowdin.

Seven goals—D. Chauncey, Jr., R. La Montagne, Jr., T. Hitchcock, Jr.

Six goals—Joshua Crane.

Five goals—H. W. Harrison, G. W. Kendrick, G. G. McFadden, M. G. Rosen, C. Wheeler, Kingston Gould, O. W. Bird, H. C. Phillips, Hugh Drury.

The association has also announced the following tournaments for 1909:

Washington—New—May 8-15; Country Club of Westchester, May 17-22; Squadron A, Van Cortlandt Park, May 24-29; Devon, May 27-31; Great Neck, May 31-June 5.

Bryn Mawr, June 7-12; Philadelphia Country Club, June 14-19; Meadow Brook, June 21-26; Rockaway, July 1-17; Rumson, July 17-24; Southampton, July 26-31; Point Judith, championships, August 2-14; Saratoga, August 9-14; Newport, August 16-28; Buffalo, Sept. 6-11; Dedham-Myopia, Sept. 6-18.

## PLAYERS HERE TO WIN COURT TITLE

The first match in the court tennis championships scheduled to take place between J. A. L. Blake of Boston and H. D. Scott of Philadelphia this morning was defeated by the latter.

All of the leading eastern court tennis players have entered for the annual championships, which began in this city this morning on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club.

Seven entries have been received as follows: J. A. L. Blake, Austin Potter, F. P. Keene, H. B. Scott, J. H. Morgan, G. S. Derby and Joshua Crane.

Gay Gould has arrived in the city and will practise during the week to get familiar with the local courts that he may be better able to defend his title of champion in the challenge match of this series. His most probable rival is Joshua Crane, ex-champion of America. As Gould is playing as strong a game as ever, there is little chance of his losing.

### U. OF P. HOLDS SPRING PRACTISE.

PHILADELPHIA—Spring practise was inaugurated at University of Pennsylvania last week, and will be continued during the month. Only a few men have reported so far, mostly freshmen, but beginning this week some of the veterans will come out. Carl Williams and William Morice will have charge of the men.

### PRINCE MAY CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK—It is reported here that the Prince of Wales is considering the sending of a challenge for a race next year for the America's cup. Commodore James of the New York Yacht Club and other leading yachting enthusiasts are hopeful that the challenge will materialize, as they believe that it will do much to restore interest in these events.

### DARTMOUTH TRACK TEAM HERE.

The Dartmouth University track team under Captain Walker held its first practise in Boston on Wigglesworth field, Brookline, this morning. The men will practise on this field every day this week, which will be of great value to them as the New England intercollegiate championships are to be held there in May. There are 25 men in the squad.

### SIX HIGH SCHOOLS ENTERED.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Auburn High, Portland High, Gardiner High, Lewiston High, Brunswick High and Augusta High are to compete this year for the Bowdoin interscholastic baseball league championship. This league is under the auspices of the Bowdoin College A. A. Auburn High won the championship in 1908.

### NAME INTER-STATE GOLF DATE.

NEW YORK—Oct. 1 and 2 have at last been agreed upon as the dates for the inter-state golf match between Boston, Philadelphia and New York. It will be held on the links of the Whitmarsh Valley Country Club near Philadelphia. It is the earliest date ever named for these matches.

### TAUNTON TONIGHT HOPES FOR RELIEF

TAUNTON, Mass.—The city council will attempt to break the deadlock which has held up business for over three months, this evening, at a special meeting called by request of the business men. The annual budget is still unpassed, and several departments are in debt. The yearly street lighting contract has not been granted, and the streets are in darkness. The insurance on city property has expired. At the present time a petition for a new charter is before the Legislature.

### MICHIGAN VOTES ON OPTION.

DETROIT, Mich.—Voters in 27 counties of lower Michigan are today deciding the question of local option. Both sides are claiming victory. Thousands of dollars have been spent, the state has been flooded with cards, posters and every conceivable form of advertising.

## BERMUDA RACE TERMS NAMED

Committee in Charge Hopes to Have Enough Entries to Make Four Classes With Valuable Prizes in Each.

NEW YORK—The committee in charge of the ocean yacht-race between New York and Bermuda which is to start June 5, has announced the conditions under which the boats shall be sailed. The entries for this race are to close May 15, and it is hoped that enough yachts will be entered to make it possible to have four classes. Many valuable prizes will be given to the winning boats.

The following are the conditions as announced:

The race will be open to cruising craft belonging to any organized yacht club. Boats must be bona fide cruising craft, of substantial construction and rig, having full decks and watertight cockpit. Yachts having fins or bulb keels or balanced rudders are barred.

The measurement for competing allowance is the length of the boat over all. The length on deck from the fore side of the stem to the afterside of the sternboard or transom. Fiddleheads or ornamental pieces or boards attached to the stem are not to be included in this measurement. Boats will rate for allowances from the closed full foot.

There will be no restrictions as to the number or character of the crew, but the person in charge of the navigation of the yacht must be an amateur. Lower sails to be those usually carried by the yacht when cruising. No restrictions on light sails. Yachts must carry such small boats or tenders as they carry when cruising. Stores and water sufficient for 30 days must be on board.

The time allowance will be 45 minutes to the foot for the full course, a distance of 670 nautical miles, with no allowance for rig.

The committee, comprising Thomas Fleming Day of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club and H. E. Boucher of the Atlantic Yacht Club, reserves the right to reject an entry of the boat is in any way unsuited for ocean racing, or is defective in hull, rig or stores. The committee, upon written request, will inspect any boat and certify as to her eligibility.

Should the entries be sufficient to warrant the forming of four classes the boats will be divided as follows:

Class A, for boats over 90 feet overall.

Class B, for boats 80 feet overall and under.

Class C, for boats 70 feet overall and under.

Class D, for boats 50 feet overall and under.

### FAST NEARING ITS GOAL.

With 7156 miles already covered by the Maxwell 10,000-mile non-stop and the engine still running so smoothly as in the first 100 miles, there is every reason to believe that the total distance will be covered without stopping the engine once. So far the engine has been running as smooth as clock work, in spite of the terrific strain it has been put to since March 18, when it was started, and since when it has not stopped, either day or night. The car has been traveling the roads of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and not once since the start has there been a bit of trouble with it. This is a longer distance by far than has ever been traveled by any passenger vehicle, under its own power without a stop.

### NATIONAL BOWLERS TO MEET.

NEW YORK—A special meeting of the board of governors of the National Bowling Association has been called for Monday, April 12, at the Hotel Victoria. Many matters relating to the national bowling tournament in Madison Square Garden May 24 to June 12 will come up for decision. All bowlers who desire to roll in the national tournament must be registered with a city association of the National Bowling Association or the National Bowling Association direct, if there is no city association, before April 23 in order to be eligible.

### WILL HAVE FRESHMAN CREW.

NEW YORK—The Columbia freshman class has raised the guarantee of \$1000 for its class crew, and at a meeting of the university rowing club Friday it was unanimously decided that no action be taken to discontinue the first year crew, although it will take at least another thousand dollars to boat the eight at Poughkeepsie. The rowing club has granted permission for this amount to be borrowed by the class.

### HOLLIS BURGESS BUYS "CHIEF."

Hollis Burgess, the well known yachtsman, has purchased the 22-foot racing sloop "Chief" from Clinton D. Merrill of Portland, Me. The boat is a very able one and was built by Lawler in 1902. Mr. Burgess has renamed it the "Marie" and will use it this summer for cruising and racing at Marblehead, Narragansett bay and other places along the coast.

### FINAL MEETING BY METHODISTS

LOWELL, Mass.—The regular devotional services opened today's meeting, the sixth and last of the 113th annual New England Methodist conference, in session at St. Paul's Church here. The Rev. Dr. Leopold A. Nies of Dorchester led the services and the topic of his sermon was "Strength for Service."

Two long business meetings occupied the remainder of the day.

### TAUNTON GRANGE PROGRAM.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The local grange has successfully introduced a cooperative association in this city. Arrangements are now being made to promote the welfare of the farming interests in Taunton and vicinity. This evening C. O. Littlefield, steward of the state grange, will speak at a public meeting on "Market Gardening."

## CRICKET CLUBS IN MERRIMACK VALLEY FORM NEW LEAGUE

Means Two Separate Organizations for Massachusetts Which Is Expected to Increase Interest in Sport.

### MANY GOOD PLAYERS

LOWELL, Mass.—That Massachusetts will have two cricket leagues this year is now an assured fact, as the clubs in the Merrimack Valley have perfected plans for having an independent one of their own and it is expected that this will do much to increase interest in this famous English game. The Boston district teams will continue to be known as the Massachusetts State League and the new body will be the Merrimack Valley Cricket League.

The success of the new body should be certain, as there are many strong clubs in it which have some of the best players in Massachusetts on their teams. In former seasons the teams in the valley have been of unequal strength and little interest was taken in matches between them as the results were generally foregone conclusions, but last year saw a near approach to equal strength in a number of them and the contest for the championship should be a very interesting one. The new league will be composed of the following clubs:

United States Building, Lowell; Moore Cricket Club, North Chelmsford; Merrimack Cricket Club, Lowell; Zion Cricket Club, Lowell; Lawrence Cricket Club, Lawrence; Andover Cricket Club, Andover; Methuen Cricket Club, Methuen; and the Manchester C. C. Cricket Club.

The advent of these league games will bring back to cricket a number of expert players who have not taken part in the sport for some time. David Bruce and D. Black, two members of the old Andover Cricket Club are to form the nucleus of the team that will represent that town. Oscar Wainwright, who used to be one of the best players in this country, will be a member of the Lawrence team, after an absence of five years from the game. Thomas Southam of the Zion C. C. is another expert player. Chapman, Maden, Croft, Hadden and Edleston are other good players who will be in this league. The officers have completed their preparations for the opening of the league season, which is expected to prove a most successful one.

## WILL NOT ELECT TILL NEXT FALL

Owing to the fact that H. S. Knox, 1910, Technology's star fencer who would probably have been elected captain of next year's fencing team, has decided that he may not be able to contest for honors next fall, it has been decided to postpone the election of officers until next October.

Loring and Grubau, the other two members of the team, graduate this year, and so if Knox fences he will surely be selected to lead the institute team. The second team is composed of men of little ability and prospects are not at all good.

### NEW WALTHAM LEAGUE.

WALTHAM—Plans have been completed for the organization of a baseball league in this city and three local teams will contest in a series of 15 games for the championship of the city. The teams are the Volunteers, Athletics and St. Joseph C. T. A. S. It is planned to play the league games on the city playgrounds and there will be one contest on each Saturday and holiday during the summer. The schedule has not yet been arranged.

### WRESTLERS MEET THIS WEEK.

NEW YORK—Many of the champions are entered in the National Amateur Athletic Union championships here April 8 and 10. The tournament will be held under the auspices of the Claremont Athletic Club. Lee Talbot, Meyer, Dole, the Yale champion, and others of national reputation will compete.

### Notes From the Field of Sports

Frank Isbell has joined the Chicago American team and will probably have a regular infield position.

The Atlantic and New Rochelle yacht clubs will hold a yacht race around Long Island July 31. The course is 210 miles long.

Colin Campbell and A. G. Leonard have been added to the board of directors of the National Horse Show Association.

Efforts are being made to have the Yale varsity crew row a race on Lake Carnegie with the Princeton varsity some time in May.

Rose pitched a very strong game for Yale against Virginia Saturday, holding the latter to three hits in nine innings. Yale won, 4 to 2.

The Harvard Gun Club defeated Princeton Saturday in their dual shoot by 228 to 208. Higginson of Harvard missed but once in 50 shots.

Henri St. Yves of France won the big professional marathon race in New York Saturday under most unfavorable conditions in 2h. 40m. 50.2-5a. Dorando was second and Hayes third. Shrubbs and Longboat failed to finish. The time was remarkably fast.

Fred McLeod of the Midlothian Golf Club, Chicago, won the 36-hole open championship event of the United North and South amateur golf championship at Pinehurst Saturday with the excellent card of 148. Gilbert Nicholls was second with 152.

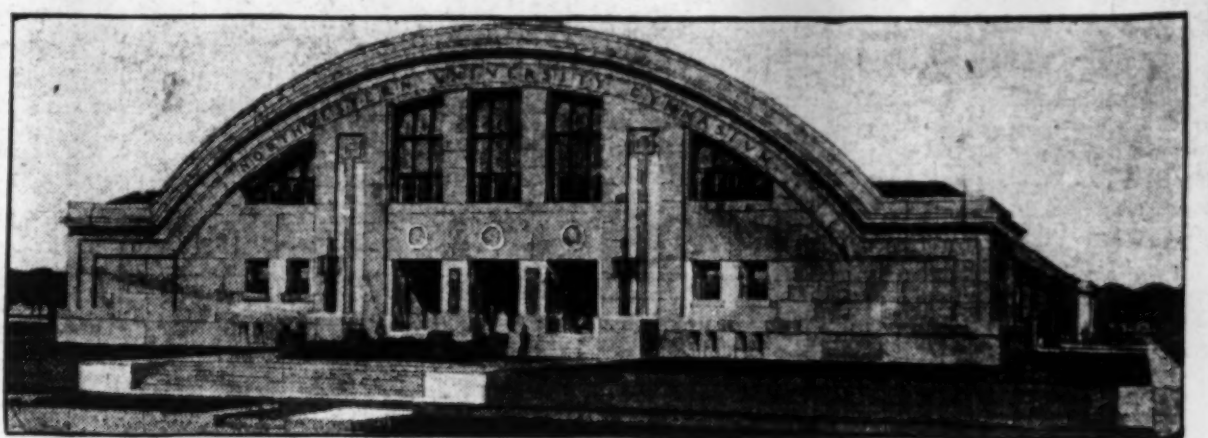
By defeating the Clan MacDonald soccer football team Saturday the Brooklyn earned the right to play Critchley for the championship. The game will probably be played two weeks from last Saturday.

Announcement has been made in Kansas City by a personal friend of Johnny Kling that the star catcher of the Chicago Nationals will be with his old team mates again about May 1.

The Yale varsity track squad arrived in Charlottesville, Va., today. Practise will be held twice a day until Saturday, when a dual meet will be held with University of Virginia.

Announcement has been made in Kansas City by a personal friend of Johnny Kling that the star catcher of the Chicago Nationals will be with his old team mates again about May 1.

## Two Baseball Diamonds in This Gymnasium



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM, EVANSTON, ILL.  
Architect's view of one of greatest athletic buildings in world, which will be built of concrete, brick and steel.

EVANSTON, Ill.—A modern fireproof building constructed of white stone, brick and steel and housing one of the finest college gymnasiums in the United States is now in the course of construction at Northwestern University, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the college year next fall. The cost of the building will be approximately \$200,000. It will be located on the north shore of Lake Michigan, in accord with the plans for the greater Northwestern University drawn up by George W. Maher.

The present gymnasium has long been inadequate to meet the growing needs of the athletic and social work of the university, so that the gift of this new and modern building will provide not only for the athletic sports, but will act as a social meeting place for the various college functions and activities. An idea of the immensity of the building can be gained by the fact that it is to be greater in length than the Coliseum of Chicago, and will, when completed, accommodate an audience of 1500 in its theater, 2000 spectators on its athletic field bleachers and two baseball games, all at the same time, not to mention the swimming pool, shower and locker rooms and several smaller gymnasium rooms for individual use.

## SIXTEEN MEN NOW IN SQUAD

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Coach McAllister has made the last cut in the University of Michigan baseball squad to be made before the team starts on the southern trip. Sixteen men now make up the list from which the team will finally be chosen. The squad as they will practise from now on is as follows:

Pitchers: Barr, Linthicum, Blandford, Smith, Dean and Callahan; catchers: Walsh and Eizenroth; first base: Dunne and Hill; second base: Lathrop and Snow; shortstop: Fountain; third base: Lathers; outfield: Mellon, Oleson and Capt. Sullivan.

### MOTOR BOAT RACES POSTPONED.

MONTE CARLO—Owing to the heavy sea the event in the motor boat races in which the American boats are entered was postponed Sunday. The 50-kilometer race (about 31 miles) for cruisers under 20 feet was won by Mais Je Vais Piquer in 1h. 35m.

## RANGER THIS WEEK LEAVES DRYDOCK

It is expected that the United States gunboat Ranger, now undergoing alterations and repairs at the Charlestown navy yard, will come out of dry dock this week, when a dock test of her engines and boilers will be made. Early last week the Ranger was sent into drydock to have its hull scraped and painted and for a general overhauling of its sea valves and propeller boxes, preparatory to going into commission on April 20 to succeed the old Enterprise as the Massachusetts nautical training schoolship.

For some time the Ranger has been undergoing alterations and repairs at the navy yard, whither she was ordered from Cavite, P. I. A complete rearrangement of the officers' quarters and provision for the accommodation for the crew of young sailors have been made. New blowers and pumps have been installed and the guns removed, for the schoolship is intended as a training school for the merchant marine rather than the navy. It is possible that wireless apparatus will be installed.

The Ranger will have accommodations for over 100 cadets and nine officers. This year all the old owners of the Enterprise with the exception of Boatswain John McGrath, the watch officer and instructor in seamanship, will hold the same offices on the Ranger. Boatswain Albert Seeckts U. S. N., now on the United States ship Peoria at San Juan, Porto Rico, will succeed Boatswain McGrath.

This year's cruise will begin about June 1. It will include visits to the Azores, London, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Gibraltar and points in the Mediterranean and will end at Boston late in November. This is the most extended cruise ever taken by the training ship cadets.

TRIAL OF OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR.

TULSA, Okla.—This is the opening day of the trial of Governor Charles N. Haskell and six co-defendants charged with land frauds. The Governor and his attorneys arrived Saturday and with other state officials occupy a suite of 20 rooms at a local hotel.

Major Charles M. Brewer of Medford has named Archibald L. Jackson of 98 Otis street of that city for the position of mayor's clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Winthrop L. Nottage. Mr. Jackson was graduated from Harvard last June, and is at present a student in the university law school.

Provision for athletic sport is afforded by the somewhat novel feature of an indoor field. This field is provided with a dirt floor surrounded by a 10-lap running track 12 feet wide. The dimensions of this field are 215 by 120 feet, with no obstructions, the roof being supported by immense steel arches rising 54 feet at the highest point. It is fitted up in the most improved manner for all kinds of athletic sports, such as football, baseball, track and tennis. To realize the magnitude of this veritable indoor field one has only to know that two full-sized baseball diamonds can be made inside of, and without interfering with, the track for the runners, and that six tennis courts could be laid off with ample space in the front and rear for the players, not to mention a full football field, and still leave on the ground floor enough space in which to build stands seating 2000 spectators.

A large gymnasium room with a floor space of 7200 square feet and fitted up with all of the modern apparatus known to physical culture will be used as a class room for university instruction. Along one side of this main gymnasium hall will be a number of smaller rooms, to be used for boxing, fencing, wrestling, exercise on the apparatus and training room for the college teams. Adjoining are locker rooms, rest rooms for the women of the college and a stairway

## HARVARD BEGINS TRAINING TABLE

For the first time this year the Harvard track squad goes to the Union today for the annual training table season. Fourteen men will be taken at the start and as other candidates show form they will be added to the squad. The table will be started with the following men:

Captain W. M. Rand, T. S. Blumer, R. C. Foster, R. P. Pope, G. P. Gardner, J. P. Long, E. K. Merriwell, H. Kelley, G. W. Riley, H. M. Whitney, R. F. Dole, C. C. Little, H. L. Goddard, E. H. Rich, and Manager J. D. Leland.

The first outdoor competition for the squad will be the annual handicap games which are scheduled for April 16. This will be the last time the squad will do any work on Soldiers Field, as it goes to Exeter, N. H., April 17 for a week's practise on the local academy field.

## JEWES CELEBRATE PASSOVER TODAY

The celebration of the Jewish festival of Pesach, or the Passover, which begins at sunset this evening, will continue among the orthodox members of the Hebrew community for eight days. The first two days and the last two days of this period are held as strict holidays on which no business should be transacted or work done, except such as may be considered works of necessity or charity. On the intervening days all business can be transacted and all work done as usual on week days.

Pesach is the first festival of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, which begins on the first day of the month Nisan. In biblical times it was deemed a most important festival, when all men were bound to go up to Jerusalem to keep the Passover and to make their offerings in the temple.

## DISREGARD THREE VETOES BY MAYOR

The board of aldermen this afternoon, it is understood, will concur with the common council in passing three items of the budget over the mayor's veto. These items are appropriations for the clerk of committees, city messenger and council clerk. The board will also consider the items for the assessing department and the overseers of the poor, which the council passed over the mayor's veto.

Should all the items be passed, the appropriation bill would be raised about \$45,000. The three vetoed items would increase it about \$35,000. The mayor desired to get rid of the clerk of committees department and the clerk of the common council.

## NEW BEDFORD MAYOR'S CLERK.

Major Charles M. Brewer of Medford has named Archibald L. Jackson of 98 Otis street of that city for the position of mayor's clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Winthrop L. Nottage. Mr. Jackson was graduated from Harvard last June, and is at present a student in the university law school.



## CAMPAIGN IN MAINE FOR NEW SPELLING INTERESTS BOSTON

Local Educators Watch Project for Establishing State Center to Promote Ideas of Advocates of Simplification.

### TEACHERS URGE IT

Educators in Boston today are taking a keen interest in the proposal reported from Brunswick, Me., according to which a state center of the simplified spelling board has been established by vote of the Maine Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

It aims to secure at once the names of all persons in the state who approve the theory and practice of simplified spelling. It aims also to promote discussion by schools, societies and the public and the spread of accurate information concerning the subject. Toward this end it will provide speakers for important occasions.

The Maine center invites correspondence and offers to send the publications of the simplified spelling board and other information free of charge by application to the chairman of the Maine center or from the office of the board, 1 Madison avenue, New York.

The executive council of the first Maine center consists of William T. Foster, chairman, professor of English, Bowdoin College; Alfred W. Anthony, professor of ethics, Bates College; James P. Baxter, president of the Maine Historical Society; Frank L. Dingley, editor of the Lewiston Journal; Frederick H. Gerrish, professor of surgery, Bowdoin College; James N. Hart, dean of the University of Maine, and Albion K. Spofford, professor of English, Bates College.

The Maine center is sending out circulars regarding the movement. On one circular it says: "Is English spelling, alone of all human inventions, after so many changes, to be kept henceforth forever exempt from change? Customs, laws, religions, arts, ideas, words, all things of life and value, change. Is English spelling the one perfect and immutable thing? Since when?"

### WELDING BOILERS BY NEW PROCESS

Rapid progress is being made in the adoption of the new oxy-acetylene process of cutting and welding to railway uses. While, like all other new things, it does not come up to all expectations or claims at first trial, it is proving to be a valuable resource in many ways. On one road where a plant has been in experimental use for some time, it is now planned to weld the tubes in the back tube sheets of locomotive boilers, which evidently will cure the continual trouble with leaky tubes, says the New York American Engineer.

Broken cylinders are being repaired by its aid, and while no large frames have so far been welded by this process, it is expected that eventually this can also be done. For cutting risers off from large castings and holes in boiler plate it has been found especially useful.

There would also seem to be a wide field for its use in steel passenger car construction, especially in connection with roof sheet joints, where expensive riveted construction is now necessary entirely for the purpose of tightness. The sheets in many places have to be small and the joints are numerous and must be watertight.

### "STAR GAMBOL" BY LAMBS' CLUB

NEW YORK—The Lambs' Club of New York is to make a tour embracing Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Brooklyn and New York during the week of May 24.

At every stopping place the club will give one performance of its "All Star Gambol," especially written and composed by George V. Hobart, Augustus Thomas, Victor Herbert, Reginald De-Koven, George Cohan, A. Baldwin Sloane and a dozen other playwrights and composers who are members of the club, and practically every prominent comic actor in America will take part.

The tour is expected to net \$100,000, which is to be expended in improvements in the new clubhouse.

### Williams College Notes

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, spoke Sunday morning in the Williams College Chapel, and in the evening conducted a question bureau at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Psi, Phi Delta Theta, Theta Delta Chi and Zeta Psi fraternities of the college are making plans for house parties during the festivities at Memorial-day time. The Chi Psi will entertain in its new house, if it is completed by that time.

Edward H. Wells of Albany, N. Y., a member of the public-service commission of the 24 district of New York, addressed the Good Government Club of Williams College Friday night in Jesup Hall on the work of the commission and the questions which it has to meet. Mr. Wells is the author of several books, including "Railroad Corporations in the State of New York."

### REVISES FEDERAL BUILDING PLANS

New Orleans Postmaster Will Submit Final Opinions to Washington and Then the Work Will Be Started.

NEW ORLEANS—Postmaster Thomas J. Woodward is revising the final plans for the new postoffice that will soon be in process of erection and that will cost \$1,500,000. After the plans have been submitted to the authorities at Washington and returned by them to Mr. Woodward, it will then be definitely known when the work will be started.

The new postoffice will contain the office of the United States weather bureau, the federal courts, the United States railway mail service, offices for the United States attorney, United States commissioner and marshal. The ground floor will be occupied by the postoffice, the second floor by the clerks' offices and courts and the third floor by the weather bureau and marshal's offices. One of the features of the building will be a dormitory for the mail clerks of the United States railway mail service, who are frequently compelled, between runs, to sleep in New Orleans.

### CRUISER TAKES OFF PASSENGERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A wireless message today from the Point Loma station says that the crew and the 124 passengers of the Pacific Mail steamer Indiana, which went aground on Point Tosa Saturday, were rescued by the United States cruiser California, which sailed from here and will reach San Francisco Wednesday. All the ship's records, mails and the like were saved by the ships of the Pacific fleet, under the direction of Admiral Swinburne. The Indiana's loss involves \$200,000.

Capt. J. F. Robinson of the Indiana and a few volunteers remained aboard the steamer. Tugs from Magdalena are making frequent trips between the Indiana and the warships of Admiral Swinburne's fleet, trying to save everything possible of the \$300,000 cargo. In the cargo are 1250 tons of bar iron and steel from New York and about 1300 tons of other freight, including 11,000 bags of coffee.

### BANKS COMPLAIN OF EXPRESS RATE

CHICAGO—The interstate commerce commission will take up in Chicago on April 26 the complaint of the American Bankers' Association against the express companies. The bankers will try to show that the express companies are discriminating against them in the transportation of money. The defendants are the American, Adams, Wells Fargo, Southern, Pacific and United States express companies. John S. Miller and George Packard will represent the bankers.

Originally the bankers sought to force the express companies to cease dealing in money orders, exchange, letters of credit, drafts, etc., and the commission was asked to compel the express companies to produce their books. This was refused, but the commission decided that it would hear about the alleged discrimination.

### ZELAYA AFFAIR BECOMES ACUTE

WASHINGTON—Indications are that diplomatic relations between this country and Nicaragua are becoming acute, resulting from the failure of President Zelaya to adjust the claim of George D. Emery Company of Boston. It would occasion no surprise if Senor Espinoza, Nicaraguan minister to the United States, should request passports.

The reticence of the state department in regard to the case indicates that there is little probability of any settlement of the difficulty on the basis proposed by Secretary Knox. J. H. Gregory, American charge d'affaires, who recently reached here from Nicaragua, is not expected to return to the Central American republic.

### TRAINING SCHOOL TO GET BIG SUM

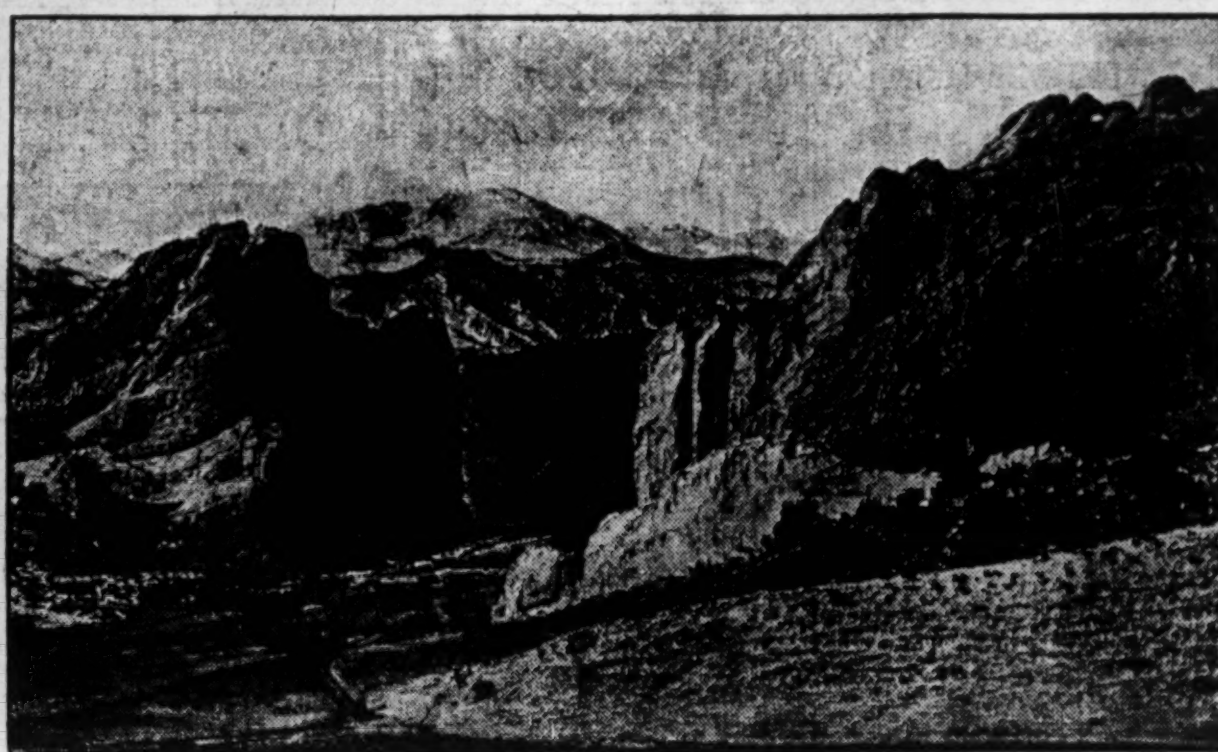
ALBANY, N. Y.—Provisions for the erection of the necessary buildings of the boys' training school in Westchester county, which is to take the place of the Randall's island institution, is made in a bill introduced in the Assembly Friday by Assemblyman Merritt. It appropriates \$1,250,000 for the purpose, and authorizes the condemnation of land for the building of a railroad from Yorktown Heights to the training school grounds.

The state commission is continued as a building commission and a salary of \$5000 is provided for the chairman of the commission. The other members are to receive \$10 a day for the time actually occupied.

### SOUTH TO ERECT HER MEMORIALS.

YORK, Pa.—The action taken by the state of Virginia, which will erect a \$50,000 monument on the Gettysburg battlefield, is said to indicate that a number of southern states will eventually place monuments on the field of Gettysburg to the troops which took part in the decisive conflict. Governor Swanson of Virginia, with other members of the Virginia Gettysburg monument commission, will meet in Gettysburg, April 9, to select a site for the Virginia monument.

## Famous Tourist Resort Given to City



GATEWAY, GARDEN OF THE GODS.

This famous scenic tract of 480 acres was recently given to the city of Colorado Springs by the children of the late Charles E. Perkins.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The famous Garden of the Gods, for more than a score of years a Mecca of tourists, has been presented to the city of Colorado Springs by the children of Charles E. Perkins, and forms a most appropriate addition to the assets of this community, the prosperity of which is based upon the natural beauties of this mountain region.

The Garden of the Gods is reached by

a drive northward from the city, across a flower-strewn mesa. The gateway is the grandest feature, its two massive pillars rising perpendicularly on either side twice the height of Niagara, and forming a framework of rich brown for the picturesque scene of which a glimpse is caught within.

The rocks of this marvellous place are a strange riot of garish colors, red, yellow and white, lying about in enormous masses, with lofty towers, pinnacles and

### SHIPPING NEWS

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows, in pounds: Lillian 900, Sadie M. Nunan 23,300, Priscilla 2500, W. M. Goodspeed 14,000, Motor 3500, Regina 58,000, George E. Lane, Jr. 22,000, Arbitrator 11,000, Frances V. Sylvia 9000, Juniata 8000, Jessie Costa 12,000, Louise Cabral 12,000, Muriel 63,000, Terranova 56,000, Galatea 21,000, Clara G. Silva 17,500, John J. Fallon 60,000, Emily Conney 18,000, Olive F. Hutchins 30,000, Ellen C. Burke 8500, Bessie M. Nunan 3200, Alice M. Guthrie 4500, Walter P. Gould 9000, Emeline Enos 9000, Seacomet 8000, Elva L. Spurling 6800, Leonova 22,000, Diana 4000, Bryda F. 7000, Quartet 6000, Reliance 10,000, Florida 8000, Ignatius Enos 3000, John M. Keen 7000.

Dealers' prices for fish this morning at T wharf per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.25@3, large cod \$4.50@6, small cod \$2.50@3, large hake \$5.25, small hake \$3, eusk \$1.75, pollock \$3.

The Dominion Coal Company's steamer Dominion, Captain Norcutt, arrived in port Sunday from Louisville, C. B., and anchored in the upper harbor. The Dominion brought as passengers Mrs. B. C. Steeves of Marion, Mass.; Mrs. G. Edgett and Conrad Edgett of Sydney, C. B., and Miss Addie Baldwin. She had 5650 tons

### JUDGE REFUSES ESTATE RECEIVER

Judge Morton, of the supreme court today refused to appoint a receiver or to issue an injunction in the proceedings brought by Herbert P. Cummings of Ware and Ellen F. Cornue of Somers, Conn., against Eva A. Ingersoll, widow and administratrix of the estate of Robert G. Ingersoll, and a number of heirs of Andrew J. Davis, the Montana mining king, seeking to prevent the transfer of certain property of the Davis estate, which is located in this commonwealth.

The complainants have claims against the Davis estate and they wanted to prevent removal of the property from this state to Montana until their claims have been determined.

### CAPTAIN PERRY IS TRANSFERRED

Captain Kirtland Warner Perry, U. S. R. C. S., for the past three years commander of the Revenue cutter "Gresham" at this port, has received preparatory orders to take command of the cutter "Tuscarora" at Milwaukee, Wis. Captain Perry is now in New York on court martial duty. It is expected that his final orders for transfer will not be received till the latter part of the month.

Capt. Preston Henry Ueberroth who will succeed Captain Perry is at present the commander of the "Tuscarora" and has been in the Revenue service since 1885.

### SOMERVILLE MAN PUT IN CONTEMPT

Judge Morton of the supreme court today adjudged Charles A. Hardy in contempt for disobeying a decree directing him to assign certain mortgages on property in Somerville. The estate in question is owned by William S. Radway and his wife Grace E. Radway and they wanted an assignment to them of a mortgage for \$60,000 held by Hardy as trustee. The court ordered the assignment made on the tender of the money. The tender of \$60,000 was made and accepted, but the transfer was withheld.

### GREATER BOSTON BRIEFS

Officials of the New Haven railroad will dynamite this week the small arch left standing after the recent fire in the shed of the old Park square station.

A lecture on South America will be given by Senorita Huidobro in the chapel of the Aaburdale Congregational church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by stereoscopic pictures.

A complimentary dinner will be tendered Lewis R. Spear, the new president of the American Automobile Association, Tuesday evening, at the Bay State Automobile clubhouse, Newton Center.

Louis D. Brandeis, father of the savings bank insurance scheme now in operation in parts of Massachusetts, is to speak before the Tufts college community in the college chapel Tuesday evening on the success of the new savings bank insurance plan.

The big curve on the elevated at the entrance of Main street, Charlestown, has been done away with by the rearrangement of the tracks. The new north and south stations at City square are separate and the platforms are longer than the old ones. The new stations opened Sunday evening.

Camp James N. Dermody, U. S. W. V., of Waltham will observe, April 19, in connection with other camps of the country, as muster day. At the national convention in Boston last summer it was voted to observe this day in view of the fact that a large number of the regiments were mustered in about the year 1898.

### ALASKA'S GROWTH MAY BE IMMENSE

"I expect to live long enough to see Alaska have 1,000,000 inhabitants," declared John E. Ballaine in the Chicago Record-Herald, who lives part of the year in that territory and part at Seattle. "If Alaska," continued Mr. Ballaine, "were populated as thickly as the Scandinavian countries of Europe it would have over 20,000,000 people and I maintain it could support that number as easily and comfortably as Norway, Sweden and Denmark support their present population of 7,500,000. Alaska has four times the arable land of these countries, and its great valleys will at no distant day be transformed into productive farms and stock ranches."

"The mineral wealth of the territory hasn't been scratched, but I forbear to speak of that lest I seem to exaggerate. It is a subject, however, about which exaggeration is almost impossible. In the mere item of coal we have enough for the world's indefinite consumption and of a quality equal to Pennsylvania's best."

"Where I live the climate is very nearly like that of Glasgow, Scotland, the year round. We have a district that contains an average of 2000 people and the town has waterworks, electric lights and other up-to-date facilities. In the entire territory there are 11 daily newspapers."

### LAW NEWS OF U. S. TO BE CENSORED

WASHINGTON—The attorney-general has constituted himself "press censor" in the department of justice. He has issued an order to the heads of subdivisions and bureaus of the department declaring that hereafter all news relating to the department of justice and which is proper for publication in the daily press be noted in memorandum form and transmitted to him for review before being made public.

## HARDEST OF TRADES TO ACQUIRE IS THAT OF MIXING FEATHERS

Feather mixing is one of the hardest trades to learn, but when mastered is also one of the best paying methods of earning a living. The worker who intends to make this trade his life work must start when he is young, for it takes on an average 13 years for a man to work up from pillow filler to feather mixer.

Feathers that have been plucked from hens, ducks, turkeys and geese are the only kinds that are used to any extent in the trade. One kind of feathers at a time is placed in the drum, to be beaten and to be sterilized by hot air process. The drum is a large machine, not unlike the washing machines used in laundries.

In the center of each machine is an axle with eight beaters attached. The beaters make over 2000 revolutions a minute, beating the dust out of the feathers and cleaning them thoroughly. A thin screen on the front and back of the machine lets the dust out.

After the feathers have been beaten and sterilized in the drum they are placed in the blowing machine to be sorted and to be deodorized by the cold blast. As in the drum, one kind of feathers is put in the blower at a time. The blower is the most simple and yet the most wonderful machine, that is used in the feather business. The machine is built with a large funnel-shaped mouth on top, and is always placed at one end of a large room, says the New York Herald.

The feathers are placed in the funnel, through which they fall into the center of the machine. They leave the machine in a steady stream, flying all over the room. The worker finds himself in what looks like a miniature storm, for the feathers fly around as high as the ceiling. An onlooker might well wonder where the sorting comes in of the maze of feathers.

It is here that the wonderful part of the machine lies, for the air pressure is so arranged that the heaviest feathers, which are also the cheapest, fall precisely into a bin about five feet away from the blower. The next heaviest will fall in a bin 15 feet away from the machine and the rest of the seven different grades of feathers will fall accurately in bins that have been provided for them.

The down, which is the most expensive, flies around in the air the longest, but when it does come down it falls into a bin that is placed more than 75 feet away from the blower. Thus the seven different grades of feathers have been sorted, each kind in a bin, and without having been touched since leaving the blower.

### GIRLS WIN HONOR IN SWAMPSCOTT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Excellence in scholarship during the past four years of their public school course has won distinguished honors for three Swampscott girls of the high school graduating class of 1909. They are Miss Edith May Dow, who ranks highest in general average for the four years; Miss Evelyn Milred Havill and Miss Esther M. Symonds. All three will take class honors in June, Miss Symonds being selected as class prophet.

### NAPLES CROWD GREET'S ROOSEVELT

Demonstrative Welcome Accorded the Ex-President by Throngs of People and Many Officials.

(Continued From Page One.)

shore, a general roar of welcome went up from thousands of throats. Handkerchiefs were waved in the air, hats were flung high, and numberless craft of all kinds put out from the shore to surround the incoming liner.

The harbor police had taken every precaution to prevent these small boats getting too close to the liner, but in spite of these measures, several managed to reach the side of the vessel and proffer their offerings of fruits and flowers.

Other boats had on board bands of musicians, who sang Neapolitan songs to an accompaniment of guitars and mandolins. The rails of the Hamburg were lined with passengers, who applauded the singers heartily, and Mr. Roosevelt himself could be seen smiling and expressing his appreciation.

Ambassador Griscano has asked Mr. Roosevelt to visit the scene of the earthquake at Messina, and he has practically agreed to do so, and also to accept the invitation of a brother of M. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, to inspect part of the Suez canal in a private launch.

The steamer Admiral, the vessel that is to carry ex-President Roosevelt to Mombasa, awaits him in the harbor. The steamer has been decorated with flags, and the special quarters set aside for Mr. Roosevelt and his party show evidence of the welcome prepared for him. Numerous gifts of flowers have been sent to the ship, and today the remembrances of the German Emperor, composed of carnations, typical of the German colors, were placed in Mr. Roosevelt's cabin.

No official fixed program has been arranged. Mr. Roosevelt will have lunch with the Duke and Duchess of Aosta. He will stop at the Excelsior Hotel, where a commodious apartment is reserved.

The Duke Ascoli, gentleman-in-waiting to Queen Helena, has tendered the use of his automobiles, which offer has been accepted by the American ambassador in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

Among those who have recently arrived here is Frank A. Perret of Brooklyn, assistant director to Professor Metcalf at the observatory on Mt. Vesuvius. He is anxious to have an interview with Mr. Roosevelt and will then go to Mt. Etna. Caspar Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, former secretary of state, also is here.

### STEEL MADE CARS MORE ECONOMICAL

The high capacity steel car has proved to be much more economical than the lower capacity wooden car. The steel cars are much stronger and may be handled more roughly without injury. The lower capacity wooden cars are not only more liable to injury when mixed in a train with steel cars, but they increase the chance of damage to the steel equipment.

For these reasons the Pennsylvania Railroad decided a few years ago to destroy 12,000 wooden cars which, although in good condition, were of low capacity.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has 157,823 freight cars, of which 47,775 are of all-steel construction; 39,167 are wooden cars with steel underframes and the remainder are of wood, says the American Engineer and Railroad Journal. Thus 30.3 per cent of the equipment is of all-steel construction and 24.8 per cent has steel underframes.

### WANT TO RESTORE ARNOLD FLAGSHIP

ALBANY, N. Y.—The hull of the Royal Savage, Gen. Benedict Arnold's flagship in the first naval engagement of the revolution, or possibly the old ship herself, rebuilt, remanned, and moving about under her own canvas, will be a feature of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain the entire week of July 4, if a request which the New York Lake Champlain Ter-Centenary Commission has just made to the federal authorities is granted.

Divers report that the hull, which lies a little southwest of Valcour island, in practically the exact location where the Royal Savage was abandoned on Oct. 11, 1776, after an encounter with a British fleet twice the size of Arnold's is in a comparatively good condition.

## TABLET IS UNVEILED TO BOSTONIAN WHO HELPED TUSKEGEE

The Memory of William H. Baldwin, Jr., Honored by Friends of Former Trustee and of the Institute.

### HEARTFELT TRIBUTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is president, has unveiled a tablet to the memory of one of its former trustees, William Henry Baldwin, Jr., a native of Boston and graduate of Harvard.

Mr. Baldwin was a close friend of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden and many others who gave liberally toward the support of this institute, and out of a very modest fortune, he bequeathed the institute liberally.

After his demise his friends raised an endowment fund of \$150,000 to commemorate his services to the cause of education among the negroes of the South. The presentation of this fund to the Tuskegee Institute, which came from 655 subscribers, representing 21 states, and one contribution of \$25 from a graduate now living in West Africa, was made on April 5, 1906, by Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the Baldwin memorial fund. More than \$800 of this \$150,000 was subscribed by the teachers, students and graduates of the institute.

On the tablet are these words: "In memory of William Henry Baldwin, Jr., 1863-1905. A man of hearty honesty and good will; a resolute leader toward public righteousness and public happiness."

Mr. Baldwin was president of the Long Island Railroad, having succeeded the late Austin Corbin in 1896.

He graduated from Harvard in the class of '85 and immediately took up railroading, being one of the several Harvard men chosen by Charles Francis Adams for the introduction of new blood into the Union Pacific.

He entered the service at Omaha, and 10 years later went to the Long Island railroad as chief executive at the age of 33, the youngest railroad president in the country.

He was born in Boston, Feb. 5, 1863, and was the son of William Henry Baldwin, a widely known New England philanthropist, who was for many years president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He attended the Boston public schools and was prepared for college in the Roxbury Latin School. As a student at Harvard he was always a leader, made so by his personal popularity, energy and executive ability.

### Radcliffe College Notes

Editors of the Radcliffe Magazine have moved into their new quarters in Greenleaf House. The rooms are on the second floor and are tastefully furnished. This establishment of permanent quarters for the magazine board fills a long-felt need at Radcliffe, and will facilitate the labors of the editors. In honor of the event an informal tea was given in the new rooms, presided over by the board of editors, who are: Editor-in-chief, Floretta Elmore, '09; assistant editors, Marian E. Doane, '09; Ruth Pringle, '09; Elizabeth C. Putnam, '10, and the business board, Alice A. Butler, '10; Margaret S. Cobb, '10, and Elsie Adams, '10.

The second annual meet of the Radcliffe Athletic Association will be held on Saturday afternoon, April 10. This meet is a competition of excellence in gymnastic work between the four classes and the prize is a silver cup. Class leaders have been chosen to direct and drill the girls. The meet will be open to outsiders and will include floor work, apparatus work, fancy marches, esthetic dancing and fencing.

**REVERSE DISPENSARY DECISION.** WASHINGTON—The supreme court today reversed the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals in the famous South Carolina dispensary cases and held in favor of the state.

**WAGE INCREASE IS EFFECTIVE.** CLAREMONT, N. H.—A 10 per cent increase in wages of all the employees of the Monadnock Cotton Mills of this town went into effect today. Several hundred operatives benefit by the increase.

## Spring Overcoats

for men of conservative tastes are shown in a variety of fashionable materials. The garments are shapely and of medium length, and some are silk lined and faced and will please the most fastidious.

Made in our workshops on the premises.

\$20 to \$40

MACULLAR PARKER  
COMPANY: 400 Washington Street



## TARIFF ON WOMEN'S STOCKINGS SAID TO STAND AS REVISED

It Looks Probable Now That the Increase on Imported Hosiery Will Be Adopted in the Payne Bill.

### PROTESTS POUR IN

WASHINGTON—It looks probable today that the great increase made by the ways and means committee in the tariff on women's stockings will stand and that members of the House will have to vote for the hosiery schedule in the bulk of the bill.

Mrs. Taft with her son Robert, accompanied by Captain Butt, the President's aide, were in the executive gallery when the gavel fell at 10 o'clock this morning, but upon hearing that the special rule to expedite passage of the bill would not be brought in before noon, left early. They returned later.

Representative Dwight of New York, the whip of the Republican side of the House, said this morning that the rule on the tariff bill would be presented this afternoon. He expressed confidence that it would be adopted.

It is understood that the rule will provide for separate votes on several important schedules, including lumber and hides and for the vote on the bill as a whole before the end of the week.

Protests have poured in upon congressmen from women who oppose heavy taxes on the necessities of life, but the statesmen will have the same old excuse, when they go home, that they were "unable to do anything on account of the House rules." They will explain that they had no chance to vote on stockings, and were obliged to vote for the bill as a whole, or against it, and that the bill had so many good features they were bound to support it.

Whether the prices of stockings will rise depends upon whether one seeks information from representatives of the importers or of the manufacturers, who are fighting over the issue.

Eighty per cent of women's stockings sold in this country retail at 25 cents a pair. The wholesale price of those imported is a little over nine cents a pair, but that value rises to a quarter by the time the duty and several liberal profits have been paid.

The tariff upon those stockings is 80 per cent, which, the importers say, is an injustice to the consumer. The manufacturers' side of the argument given today by H. L. Waring, a representative of the Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, which he declared represents 85 per cent of the industry and has its headquarters in Philadelphia.

"We claim the protection afforded by the Payne bill," he said, "because imports from Europe are steadily increasing; that we shall soon have to face ruinous Japanese competition and that the duty fixed by the Payne bill is so small that it will never reach the consumer."

"They make a great outcry about a 90 per cent tariff. That sounds big, but, in fact, it means an increase of only 1 1/2 cents per pair of stockings. The increase will be absorbed by the manufacturers and dealers and the consumer will get stockings of the old grade at the old price."

"The agitation against the new duty is led by five people who control 60 per cent of the importations from Europe. If the Payne rate should be reduced, it would mean disaster to 500 hosiery mills located in 32 states and having 90,000 employees. The pay of an expert knitter in Germany is \$241 a year and in this country \$30 a week. Women in German mills earn \$122 a year and in the United States from \$8 to \$15 a week."

"The importations now have reached \$11,000,000 a year, and the normal domestic production is \$50,000,000. "Japan is showing a wonderful development of the industry and controls 60 per cent of the trade of India. Five years hence the Japanese will have the hosiery manufacturers of this country standing on their heads. We cannot get along with less than the Payne rates."

The House actually accomplished some business this morning. It passed a resolution, offered by Mr. Mann, Republican, Illinois, repealing an act of the last Congress, which awarded distribution of documents issued up until next December to those members of the Sixtieth Congress who were retired.

Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee arose with his daily request that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill. Minority Leader Clark arose with a parliamentary inquiry:

"Why can't we put an end to this general debate," he said, "take up the bill under the five-minute rule, read it for amendment and then pass it?"

There were cries of "regular order," and Mr. Clark's request was ignored.

### Plan to Retain Dingley Tax on Collars and Cuffs

TROY, N. Y.—Congressman Draper, telegraphing from Washington, has notified the Troy Collar Manufacturers' Association, Mayor Mann and the Chamber of Commerce that there will be no reduction in the tariff on collars and cuffs.

Instead the ways and means committee has decided, the congressman states, to retain the tariff on those products at what it was under the Dingley bill.

## TAFT WILL GREET SIGNERS' SOCIETY

Descendants of Those Whose Names Are on the Declaration of Independence to Be Received at White House.

WASHINGTON—Descendants of the Signers, the society of lineal descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, will be received by President and Mrs. Taft at the White House on Easter Monday, April 12. The occasion will be the quarterly meeting of the board of governors of the organization. One of the members of the board is John Quincy Adams Johnson, a classmate of President Taft at Yale.

The reception at the White House will take place in the afternoon. Immediately before this the members of the society will visit the department of state to see the immortal document which was signed by their ancestors. At night they will hold an entertainment at the Arlington Hotel, among the speakers at which will be the members of the cabinet, United States senators and foreign diplomats.

Next day, April 13, the 176th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the descendants of the signers will visit the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and Monticello. Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the university, and members of the faculty will welcome them. The visitors will take part in the founders' day exercises.

### Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The spring term, which opened Wednesday, brought with it the cap and gown for the seniors. According to the custom of several years, every senior shall wear his cap and gown to chapel every morning, and his cap at least all the time he is on the campus during the spring term. The only way to dodge the custom is for the senior not to wear any hat, should he feel disposed not to don the mortarboard.

A new Brown book entitled "Memoirs of Brown" made its appearance recently, written by four professors and instructors at the university. The book deals with the "inside" social functions of the college in a pleasant and instructive way.

The winning of the Gaston medal, valued at \$100, is uppermost in the minds of many seniors at present. Manuscripts were due to be handed in Friday. Six manuscripts will be chosen by the judges, and these six writers will speak at a public gathering for the medal later in the term. The Gaston medal is the most valuable given in the college course. The choice of the subject is left with the student.

The cornerstone of the John Hay library will be laid April 24 by President Faunce with fitting ceremonies. The steel work and foundation work is well advanced, and it is expected that the building will be ready for use in the fall when the college opens.

### Princeton University

PRINCETON, N. J.—"The Duchess of Bluffshire," an original musical comedy written by undergraduates of Princeton University, was presented, before the faculty of the university in the Casino here Friday night for the first time, and was well received. Frank L. Cunningham, 1909, of New York, and Frederick W. Birkmeyer, 1910, of Newark, N. J., wrote the libretto; the music was composed by Arthur H. Samuels, 1909, of Hartford, Conn., and the lyrics by Norman P. Carroll, 1909, of Newark, N. J.

The play is produced under the auspices of the Triangle Club of Princeton University, and the female roles are taken by students. The scene is laid in northern Italy, and everything, from the designing of scenery and costumes to electrical and stage effects, has been the work of the undergraduates. A student orchestra accompanied the production. "The Duchess of Bluffshire" will be given in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on the afternoon and evening of April 17; Alhambra's Theater, Baltimore, April 23, and the Columbia Theater, Washington, April 24, besides several performances in Princeton.

### Cornell University

ITHACA, N. Y.—In order that the farmers of northern New York may secure the advantage of expert knowledge at first hand the New York College of Agriculture of Cornell University and the New York Central railroad have arranged to run a train over the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg division during the week beginning April 5, making stops at the various stations of about an hour and in some cases remaining over night.

The train will be in charge of about 20 experts from the college, who will give lectures and demonstrations on subjects of agricultural interest. All the phases of soil conditions, rotation of crops, intensive cultivation and other points will be discussed, and as the lecturers have made a careful study of local conditions, these discussions will be of great practical value. Included in the train will be a carload of agricultural exhibits.

### EIGHTEENTH STEEL MAN HELD.

John K. Britton, a contracting engineer with offices in New York and residing in Groton, N. Y., today surrendered himself to Boston police inspectors. He is the 18th steel man to give himself up in connection with the Boston "agreement" cases. He was arraigned in the Boston superior court and released in \$25,000 bail.

## New Hampshire's First State House Now a Tenement

The Walker Building in Which Legislature Once Convened Long Ago Ceased to Be the Capitol.

### PLANS FOR CHANGE

CONCORD, N. H.—Since the completion of the plans for remodeling the State House and the decision of the Legislature not to erect a new building, the old building, where the first session of the Legislature of the Granite State was held, has renewed interest.

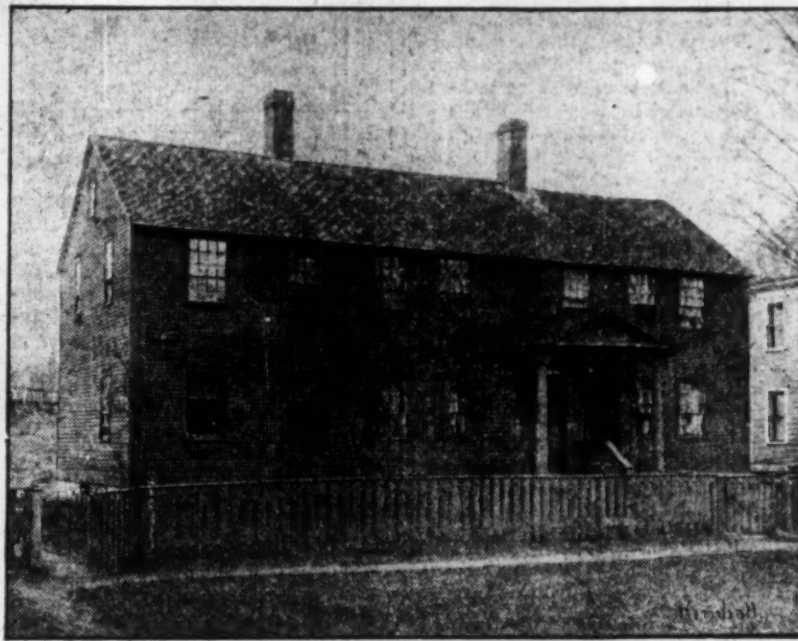
This building, which was then owned by Judge Timothy Walker, son of Parson Walker, was the place where the first New Hampshire Legislature met, in March, 1782. It then stood across the street from where it does now, and was in the same yard with the Walker House, and was part of the same estate. At present it has lost much of the outward dignity which it once possessed, and is used as a tenement.

This building long ago ceased to be used for public purposes, and only recently its successor has itself been declared inadequate, and plans made to change it.

Governor Quincy and his council on Saturday placed the remodeling and enlargement of the present State House in the general charge of Peabody & Stearns, the Boston architects, who made the plans during the administration of Governor Bachelder, which will be followed in general at this time. It is expected that work will be begun as soon as the condition of the ground permits.

The present building was put up in 1816, and was enlarged at the expense of a precinct of the city of Concord in 1865 at a cost of about \$150,000.

Last January a proposition for a new State House was introduced in the Legislature, but eventually failed. At that



THE WALKER BUILDING, CONCORD, N. H.

The first Legislature of New Hampshire met in this building in March, 1782. It was then owned by Judge Timothy Walker, son of Parson Walker. It now stands across the street from its original site and is used for a tenement.

pected that work will be begun as soon as the condition of the ground permits.

The present building was put up in 1816, and was enlarged at the expense of a precinct of the city of Concord in 1865 at a cost of about \$150,000.

Last January a proposition for a new State House was introduced in the Legislature, but eventually failed. At that

time Representative William E. Danforth of this city in the House introduced a bill providing for the erection of a new State House at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000, to be paid for by means of 3 1/2 per cent bonds. A handsome, modern building was contemplated, constructed of New Hampshire granite, and capacious and up to date in every detail.

## NEW CAMBRIDGE MAYOR INSTALLED

William F. Brooks and His City Administration Are Formally Inducted Into Office Today.

(Continued From Page One.)

estate. The owners and occupants of this small area bear nearly the entire burden of taxation.

"Real estate and personal property for the purposes of taxation is valued at \$105,801,075.

"The financial condition of the city is: Total indebtedness to April 1, 1909, \$1,397,550.00; Amount of sinking fund, \$3,000,000.00.

Net indebtedness April 1, 1909, \$8,297,899.41; Amount of money that can be expended by law this year, \$1,264,589.70; Amount for schools, \$520,489.71.

Leaving for the various departments to be spent this year, \$744,099.99.

"It is most important that we pursue a course that will give to the city the largest return for money expended and believing that greater economy and efficiency could be accomplished by changes in some departments I would recommend for your consideration: that the street, sewer, water works construction and department of lamps and wires be consolidated with the engineer's department, the same to be under the direction and control of the city engineer and designated as city engineer and commissioner of public works department.

"I have always felt the assessors' department should be removed as far as possible from all political entanglements and that the members of that board should take no active part in political contests. The members are now elected at large. I believe it would be a move in the right direction to have the members of this board appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen; that there should be four members instead of three as at present.

"The citizens at the recent city election strongly emphasized their wish for playgrounds and it will be necessary for us to do something toward solving the playground problem, which I trust we will be able to do at an early date.

"In meeting these problems and all others that may present themselves during the coming year let us not forget that each one of us, according to our opportunities and our employment of them, has an individual responsibility for the course and character of public opinion, the public opinion which shapes and controls the course of public events. Gentlemen, let conscience be our censor!"

## SEATTLE-N. Y. TRIP WITH SINGLE STOP

NEW YORK—The steamship Tremont, purchased by the government to take the place of the Panama railroad liner Finance, arrived from Seattle, 14,400 miles, having made only one stop, which was at St. Lucia, to replenish her coal supply.

She came by way of the straits of Magellan and covered the distance in 62 days. She sailed from Seattle on Jan. 31, and her sister ship, the Shawmut, also bought by the government for the New York-canal zone service, sailed from San Francisco on Feb. 1.

The Shawmut was last heard from at Montevideo, whence after coaling she proceeded for this port on March 13. The Tremont will be turned over to the government after she discharges her cargo of 100,000 cases of canned salmon and 1,250,000 feet of Oregon pine.

### MRS. SAMPSON'S TRIAL BEGINS.

LYONS, N. Y.—Mrs. Georgia Allyn Sampson was placed on trial today in the supreme court on a charge of shooting her husband, Harry Sampson, a nephew of Admiral Sampson, at the Allyn homestead, near Macedon, N. Y., on Nov. 1.

### HEARING FOR MARKETMEN.

The street commissioners will hear the Boston marketmen on anything they may care to say regarding the street traffic rules next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the commissioners' office in City Hall.

## BOSTON WILL GAIN MILLIONS IN BILL

Assessors in the towns where two tax rates predominate are called upon today to give a careful study of the new bill reported by the committee on taxation, a committee of the Legislature, and which is now in the House calendar on Beacon Hill.

This bill was petitioned for by Mayor Hibbard of Boston and while it is a lengthy affair and is practically a codification of the taxation laws, the prominent feature is that it fixes the date at which assessment shall be levied as April 1, instead of on May 1. It is plainly apparent that it is aimed at the wealthy individual who flees from the high tax rate of Boston to the low tax rate towns in various parts of the commonwealth, and sees to it that he is assessed in the town and he is there on May 1.

It is for the assessors of these towns to study and decide whether the change of date to a month earlier will change their wealthy tax payer to remain in Boston and be assessed or to flee to his summer residence a month earlier than has been his habit.

From the Boston point of view, it is anticipated that this change will increase the valuation of the city of Boston over \$50,000,000. This money, however, will have to come out of the valuation of the other towns but so far none of the towns have raised any objection. Presumably, they are not fully aware of what is going on in the Legislature to disturb their valuation figures.

## TWO PASTORS JOIN ANTI-HAT CRUSADE

Pastors of the churches of greater Boston are widely taking up the movement requiring the removal of women's hats in church. The two latest churches to place the ban on millinery are in Medford and Dorchester.

The Rev. F. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist Baptist Church, announced from the pulpit Sunday that beginning next Sunday hats must not be worn in that church during the services.

The Rev. George L. Cady, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Dorchester, during his sermon asked the women of the congregation to come to church next Sunday prepared to remove their hats.

## ZEPPELIN TAKES FIFTEEN FLYING

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN — Count Ferdinand Zeppelin ascended in his new airship today with the intention of remaining aloft 24 hours. The ascent was made in a strong wind, which carried the airship in a northerly direction.

There are 15 persons aboard the vessel, the same number as were aboard last week when the airship was carried far out of its course and landed at Loiching. A great crowd witnessed the ascent and gave the Count a great send-off.

After a five hours' flight the airship was sighted over Ulm, directly north of Friedrichshafen. People along the route of the flight received news of the airship's approach by telephone and crowds cheered Zeppelin at every town and village.

## NAVY YARD CHECK SYSTEM IN FORCE

Another change in the methods of regulating the going and coming of the workmen at the Charlestown navy yard took effect today. Numbered metal tags have been distributed among them and they must always carry these to secure passage to and from the yard.

A workman leaving the yard in work hours must secure a white slip from his superior authorizing the same. At the gate this slip is stamped with the time of leaving and when the man returns he is given a blue slip stamped with the time of his return. This keeps an accurate check on the time the laborer is out of the yard.

### THAYER ESTATE CONTRACT.

WALTHAM—John F. Malloy of Lexington street has been given the contract for improvements to be made for Eugene Thayer, Jr., on his estate at Lancaster, N. H. They will be done at an estimated cost of \$40,000, and will consist of landscape and road work.

By LEONARD & CO., Boston  
BROMFIELD ART GALLERIES  
46-48 Bromfield Street

## Monday and 3 Following Days at 3 REMARKABLE SPECIAL AUCTION

EXECUTOR'S SALE  
Valuable Personal Property Belonging to the Estate of the Late  
**PARKER C. CHANDLER**  
WITH OTHER CONSIGNMENTS FROM PRIVATE ESTATES.

## Ancient and Modern Paintings

Early Portraits by Prominent European and American Artists  
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE; ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS; ELEGANT BRONZES by Barye, Clodion and others; CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAINS; TUBULAR CHIMES HALL CLOCK in Mahogany Colonial Case; WOVEN TAPESTRIES; Collection of IVORY MINIATURES and SNUFF BOXES; CHINA and GLASS; LAWSON-CHANDLER PRESENTATION SOUVENIR MASSIVE SILVER PUNCH SET, made by Tiffany, cost \$6500; ANTIQUE HALL CLOCK, etc. The whole forming a most unusual and important assortment of Useful and Ornamental Art. Continuous Exhibition with Catalogue.

## SPECIAL ARTICLES TO BE PREPARED ON POINTS IN CHARTER

Boston's Committee of One Hundred Will Present a Series of Interviews to Elucidate the Subject.

### QUERIES ANSWERED

The distribution of the final report of the Boston finance commission, including the draft of the proposed new charter, has resulted in bringing to the committee of one hundred innumerable requests for further explanations of the more fundamental features.

In order that all may have the benefit of the information which these inquiries and answers will provide, the committee of one hundred has arranged to secure and publish at intervals within the next fortnight a series of brief interviews from well known authorities upon municipal government.

The first of these articles will treat of "Abolition of Party Designations in Municipal Elections," and will be published next Wednesday morning. It will be prepared by Hon. John A. Sullivan of the Boston finance commission.

The second article will deal with the "Permanent Finance Commission" and will be published Friday. It will be prepared by A. Lawrence Lowell, the new president of Harvard, who was chairman of the joint committee of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce which considered and reported on the question of a new charter.

The third article will deal with the "Initiative of all Financial Measures by the Mayor." It will be published Monday morning, April 12, and will be prepared by Prof. William B. Munroe of Harvard, whose recent book on "Municipal Governments" has attracted such wide attention.

The fourth article, which will deal with the "Administration of Departments Subject to Investigation by the Civil Service Commission," is being arranged for publication on Wednesday, April 14, and will be prepared by a well known authority on this subject.

There is considerable interest in the first appearance of Hon. Nathan Matthews in the campaign for the new city charter next Wednesday evening when he and John F. Moors of the finance commission and George R. Nutter will address a meeting of the Academy of Medicine of Boston composed of about 700 leading members of that profession. This will be the first public appearance of Nathan Matthews, chairman of the finance commission, since its work was completed.

It will be the occasion of putting before the citizens of Boston the views of the chairman of the finance commission on this question which is now to the fore in the public's thoughts.

The meeting will be held at the Boston Medical Library.

## QUARTET TO SING FOR EVANGELISTS

A quartet of male voices with a woman piano accompanist is the means by which the Evangelistic Association of New England will carry on its work during the coming summer at the mountain and seashore resorts.

The quartet consists of J. H. Oakes, first tenor and director; J. H. Slutz, second tenor; W. E. Thomas, first bass; A. E. Schultz, second bass; Mrs. Lavinia L. Schultz, pianist; Louis E. Smith, substitute singer; S. M. Sanford, secretary.

The association which is sending out the quartet has had an active and successful existence of 21 years, the last nine of which have been under the care of Secretary Sanford.

## RHODE ISLANDERS WILL CELEBRATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island Independence Day will be officially celebrated May 4 this year for the first time, through action of the General Assembly last year. The day was made an "unofficial" day and the Governor will order salutes to be fired from several batteries all over the state. Congressman William P. Sheffield and Governor Pothier will give addresses at the celebration.



## Musical Events in Boston

**"BOHEME."**  
Mimi, a sewing girl. Mlle. Maria Labia  
Musette, a grisette. Mlle. Trentini  
Rudolph, a poet. Constantino  
Marcel, a philosopher. Sammarco  
Coline, a philosopher. De Segura  
Schaumard, a musician. Fossetta  
Benoit, a landlady. Giani-Galletti  
Alcindoro, an old roue. Giani-Galletti  
Pargnol, a philosopher. Venturini  
Custom officers. Reschiglian, Zuro  
Musical director. Cleofonte Campanini

MISS LABIA is not one of those modern dramatic sopranos who dis-color their singing tones for the sake of expressing ideas which they think are inadequately represented by a pure Italian method; neither is she to any important extent one of those who resort to the realistic device of speech tones. She lets her singing voice tell all it will, and as an aid to her expression she uses such measure of the actor's art as is hers.

She does not step across the old strict operatic bounds in order that she may at all costs make a lifelike presentation of the character she happens to be taking; she knows that she is sure of but one thing—her beautiful voice—and she does not intend to give that up for the sake of a little dramatic advantage. Miss Labia's voice is not one that is marked off into three divisions of high, middle and low, with separate grades of quality and separate characteristics of training in each division. Her tone quality is uniform from one end of its range to the other, and her vocal style is so straightforward that a listener is never made to think of her training. Her voice has no searching beauty, for it does not in-asmuch itself by thoughts now half told and now told with fuller meaning, but it maintains an even richness of color and simplicity of expression. Without any noticeable difference in the character of her tones, Miss Labia can make her listeners jocular and she can make them weep. In situations where many singers would exult or wail she sings, and always, no matter what the thought she is speaking, her voice keeps its luster and its ring.

Constantino as Rudolph was in a part for which he has singing talent in overflowing measure, but his grand manner could never adapt themselves to the company of Bohemians. A tenor like Constantino, who is never himself unless he is dressed out as a nobleman with cloak and sword, could not if he tried look at home in a poor student's garret. It was more than he could do to act the happier moods of Rudolph lightly, but it was entirely within his power to sing the closing scene of the opera tenderly, and here for a few minutes Constantino the fine singer was forgotten, and in his place there was another man, the Constantino of fine sensibilities.

**"AIDA."** Mlle. Agostinelli  
Amneris. Mlle. Gerville-Reache  
Radames. Zenatello  
Amonasso. Sammarco  
Ramfis. De Segura  
The King. De Grazia  
Messenger. Venturini  
Mlle. Odette Valery, Premiere Dan-  
seuse. Musical director, Cleofonte Cam-  
panini. Stage director, Jacques Coint.  
Only those who are familiar with the stage habits of Zenatello could tell during the first act of "Aida" what manner of singer they were hearing. The aria which Radames sings in praise of the captive princess of Ethiopia he performed just as meritoriously as any tenor of the Manhattan company would be expected to perform it, and no more. Zenatello had but one story to tell about himself and he did not mean to tell it until he was ready. He is an operatic singer of the purely professional type. He has a good technical equipment for acting and he knows the importance of that branch of his art, but he knows that the all important matter with an opera singer is his singing. Now to Zenatello singing does not mean a theory of expressing thought through vocal tones; with him singing means voice. Gradually during the second and third acts of the opera he let his audience know that he had an unusual gift for producing sound, but it was not until the last act that he proved beyond doubt that he had a tenor voice of extraordinary amplitude and power. His high notes, those with which tenors make their most appeal, were as clear, resonant and space-filling as any that the Italian singing masters have ever developed. This voice, which astonished by its brilliancy, had not in a human sense much warmth, though in a theatrical sense it was very enough. Its full, proud tones were as fine to hear as were the tones of the Egyptian trumpets which at the end of the second act were played in the triumphal procession in honor of victorious Radames.

It was Mme. Agostinelli's first appearance and therefore she should be mentioned. She has not a voice of beauty, yet it has strength, and that is all important in a singer who is to appear with Zenatello. Miss Gerville-Reache, who sang in place of Mme. Doria, acted her part ably, and notwithstanding the heavy orchestral accompaniment she managed to be heard without resorting to noise. The role of Amneris, except for Verdi's final high notes, so mischievous for throwing the singer out of tune, was entirely within her powers. The performance of "Aida" was notable for the spectacle of the triumph at the Gate of Thebes, in which the king and his court, priests, soldiers, captives, trumpeters and dancers all joined in a scene which must have been fully equal to what was accomplished when Verdi's great opera had its original production before the Khedive of Egypt.

**OPERATIC CONCERT.**  
The Campanini concert was given Sunday night to an audience that filled Boston Theater almost as completely as it

was filled on the most popular nights of opera. Besides solos by Dufranne, Sammarco, Constantino, Misses Labia, Zepilli and Gerville-Reache, there was a performance of the finale to the third act of "Gioconda" by five principal singers, chorus and orchestra.

Mr. Campanini's orchestra was heard alone in the overture to "Tannhauser," in Debussy's three Sea Poems, in the barcarole from "Hoffmann," in Anitra's Dance from Grieg's Peer Gynt suite and in Liszt's Fourth Rhapsody. The orchestra showed a lively sense of rhythm but a blurred sense of color. The strings outbalanced the woodwind, not because of superior numbers, but because the violin tone mass has not that smoothness which is needed for it to blend with the tone of flute, oboe and clarinet. Mr. Campanini treated the overture as a series of accompanied melodies and his conducting of it brought out its structural meaning with great clearness, but the Wagnerian color plan was not treated as anything worth attention. The reading of Debussy's "The Sea" was a very successful attempt to prove that the music has in it elements of popular appeal; the playing of the Dance of Anitra, considered from the standpoint of technical neatness, was perhaps the best piece of work done by Mr. Campanini and his men.

The first week of the Manhattan opera season closed with every performance carried through as advertised. When Tacca failed for "Traviata" Constantino was ready to take his place, and when Madame Doria failed for "Aida," Miss Gerville-Reache was quick to come to the rescue from Philadelphia. With both the New York and Philadelphia seasons closed and with only the Boston performances to attend to, Mr. Hammerstein ought to get through the second week as well as he got through the first. The most brilliant evenings are likely to be tonight, with the new opera, "Louise," and Tuesday night, with Tetrazini and Constantino in "Rigoletto." There will be four repetitions of successful performances of last week in "Pelléas and Melisande," "Traviata," "Thais" and "Lucia." The "Juggler" will be interesting because it will present Miss Garden in a character entirely different from any of the other three in which she appears here; "Navarraise," because it will present Miss Gerville-Reache in another leading part; and "Pagliacci" because it will bring Zenatello to the front again.

### SYMPHONY CONCERT.

For the twentieth concert the Symphony Orchestra presented Gustav Strube's Symphony in B minor (MS) and five Wagner selections—Prelude to "Lohegrin," Bacchanale from "Tannhauser," Funeral March from Goettedaemmerung, "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," "Ride of the Valkyries." Interest centered in the first performance of Strube's symphony, which the composer conducted. The work is in the conventional four movements, but is not a conventional work. Neither is there a program, nor any realistic portrayal of human emotion, or cries of bird or beast. It is a hint of the possible music of the future, wherein the composer returns to the pursuit of musical beauty alone—yet by virtue of modern ideas is free to express himself in his own way, casting fetters aside. We may be horrified, but in such examples as the bleating of sheep in Strauss's "Don Quixote" we find nothing to admire except technical skill. History will tell the tale of all such music. It may yet be considered of wondrous beauty. However, we are glad Mr. Strube gave us absolute music. The Symphony does not disappoint—it moves to a climax not unduly drawn out. The first two movements hardly promise the splendor of the finale, and Mr. Strube's themes, except those of the last movement, are not of especial distinction. As one might expect, the instruments are well written for; there are beautiful violin passages both in the piquant scherzo and in the noble breadth of the last movement. Here the brass is held in leash till the proper moment and the element of surprise and gratified recognition of the pealing theme is then most compelling. Mr. Strube uses many minor chords, an appoggiatura accompaniment for the strings, and many other workmanlike devices with telling effect. He was recalled several times by the audience and his colleagues of the orchestra.

Mr. Fiedler read the Wagner numbers with loving care.

### PENSION FUND CONCERT.

On Sunday evening a concert was given in Symphony Hall for the pension fund of the orchestra. This was an addition to the regular concerts for this purpose, made possible by the cooperation of Mischka Elman. The program:

Overture, "Leonore III." Beethoven; overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, for violin and orchestra, Saint-Saens; "Rhapsody No. 1," Liszt.  
It is unnecessary at this late day to analyze Mr. Elman's playing in detail. All has been said before. Whether in the brilliant allegro, the broad larghetto of the concerto, or in the syncopated phrases of the Saint-Saens number, there was consummate display of incisive tone, technical brilliancy and fiery participation in the mood of the composer. Mr. Elman was given an unusual tribute of applause, though recalls were carried to a ridiculous length by a small minority of the audience. The artist having signified his intention to play no more, it was the part of good taste to allow him to go after a reasonable appreciation. Much praise is due Mr. Fiedler's reading of the "Leonore" overture for its firmness of control and delicacy of touch. It was a rarely beautiful performance of a work in itself of sculptured loveliness—a work that might be likened to a Greek temple. By contrast the overture of Berlioz seemed trivial of content, spite of its power of treatment; splendid polyphony among the different orchestral

choirs and thunderous climax. Every time Beethoven is played absolute music scores one. Give us the composer who writes as he feels and let us make our own picture. You may see it a windmill or a waterfall and I a storm at sea; but let us both enjoy it as pure music, read it as we may. The difficulties of the Beethoven number were well handled.

As rhapsodies are bores, perhaps the least said about Liszt's particular bombastic variety the better. There are enough good themes to build several symphonies upon. It reminds us of Mr. Kipling's suspicious compliment to Frank T. Bullen upon one of his early sea stories, a dubious remark which the publishers indiscreetly printed upon the flyleaf of the book: "You have thrown away enough material for a dozen sea stories."

The music department of the city of Boston will give two concerts this week; the first in the Lowell School, Tuesday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock, with Mrs. Victoria McNally, mezzo-soprano, as soloist; the second at the Dorchester High School Wednesday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock with Mrs. Marie Sundelius, soprano, as soloist. At both concerts there will be instrumental numbers by William F. Dodge's orchestra of ten, and Professor Elson will lecture on the music.

### NEW CROWN PRINCE TO STUDY.

**BELGRADE.**—It is announced that Crown Prince George, who formerly was Prince Alexander, will continue his studies at a German university. The former crown prince will make a two-months' tour of Europe and will then join a Cossack regiment in Russia.

### LOYD'S INCREASES RATE.

**LONDON.**—An increase of Lloyd's insurance from 8 to 10 per cent has been made valid till March 31, 1910.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

**STANDARD TIME.**  
Sun rises. 5:22 Sun sets. 6:13  
High water. 10:44 a. m., 11:00 p. m.  
Full moon, April 5.

### Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.  
Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover April 3  
Cedric, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Cretic, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
St. Louis, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen. April 3  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen. April 3  
Bulgaria, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Potsdam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Lombardia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Majestic, for Southampton. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
Lucania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
La Lorraine, for Havre. April 3  
York, for Bremen. April 3  
Luisiana, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Verona, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Philadelphia, for Southampton. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
Carolina, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Cottle, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Koenig Luise, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Dux, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
California, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Die d'Alila, for Rotterdam. April 3  
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Queensland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Oceanic, for Havre. April 3  
Plymouth and Cherbourg. April 3  
La Provence, for Havre. April 3  
Gagar, for Havre. April 3  
Copenhagen, for Copenhagen. April 3  
Slovakia, for Hamburg. April 3  
Cleveland, for Hamburg. April 3  
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover. April 3  
Piedmont, for Southampton. April 3  
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London. April 3  
Dunderry, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen. April 3  
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports. April 3  
Noordam, for Rotterdam.



## HADLEY, MASS., ANNIVERSARY WILL REACT STIRRING SCENE

HADLEY, Mass.—One of New England's oldest traditions—the saving of this town from the attack of Indians in 1675, by the appearance of William Goffe, one of the judges who sentenced King Charles I. of England—will be commemorated by the 250th anniversary of the town, which is to be held during the coming summer.

Had Goffe not forsaken the hiding place, which he had kept for years, and marshaled the disheartened colonists, history says the town would have been wiped out.

The aged man's unexpected appearance, wearing robes of unknown fashion and a long white beard, and his equally abrupt departure in the moment of victory, left the colonists in the persuasion that a heavenly messenger had been despatched to them in the time of need, and

Judge Goffe is known today as "The Angel of Hadley."

Teeming as it does with events and traditions which are notable within a local radius, the town will have many features to observe on the occasion of the 250th anniversary. The story of the town's settlement in 1659 by a small number of brave-hearted men and women who left Hartford, Conn., and Westfield, Conn., because of religious dissensions, will be revived and told anew.

Invitations have also been extended to the towns of Amherst, South Hadley, Granby and Hatfield, all of which were settled by former inhabitants of Hadley. The territory comprising the town of Amherst at one time formed part of Hadley, and Amherst is this year celebrating the 150th anniversary of its setting-off from the mother town.

## GAS COMMISSIONERS PUBLISH THEIR ANNUAL REPORT TODAY

The state board of gas and electric light commissioners in its 24th annual report, made public today, under the heading, "Recommendations for Legislation," says in part:

"Aside from any question over the propriety of observing with respect to all public-service corporations the same policy which is observed toward a certain class, some considerations vitally affect the policy of the existing law with respect to gas and electric light companies which are not so apparent with respect to other public-service companies.

"The market value of stock is determined perhaps quite as much by the earning power of the stock and consequent potential dividend as by its established dividend and the relation of its dividend to the prevailing rate of interest, or by the value of its property.

"Gas and electric companies sell but one commodity or service, or at most two, and the earning power is directly determined by the prices which they charge for the gas and electricity supplied.

"The present law expressly provides that stockholders shall not be entitled to take additional issues at less than the market value thereof. To the extent to which the market value is determined by earning power, the effect of the actual application of the law is to capitalize as against the public the existing earning power of the company, regardless of whether, that earning power is based upon reasonable prices for the gas and electricity supplied or not.

"It is true that in the past this has not led to results so plainly disadvantageous to the public as to justify a change in the law for this reason alone. But the continued prosperity of the larger gas and electric light companies, the growing tendency to more widely recognize their desirability as safe and permanent investments, and their gradually increasing rates of dividends are steadily

forcing up the market prices for their stocks; and the effect of the actual application of the law in future increases of high priced stock is likely to be far more pronounced, and to work disadvantageously to the public.

"As matters now stand, the board has no discretion in its administration of the law, and no duty save to determine the amount of additional capital required for the purposes for which the corporation has voted to increase its stock and the market value of the proposed issue.

"The question of the price of gas or electricity is not directly before the board in the discharge of its duty, although the whole purpose of the law was undoubtedly to make possible cheaper and better service by compelling the companies to obtain new capital upon the lowest terms upon which it might be available at the time of increase, and thereby to keep down the dividend burden which the public must meet.

"The result is that, if a company's rates are unreasonable and excessive, the board, in administering a law enacted with a view to making low rates more possible, may be compelled with full knowledge of the facts to create a condition which will make it difficult and perhaps impossible to order reductions in rates in the future.

"This is not a result which the board believes the Legislature anticipated when the law was originally enacted. The board therefore recommends that the so-called 'anti-stock-watering' laws be amended, so far as they concern the disposal of increases of the capital stock of gas and electric light companies, so as to be in substantial conformity with chapter 636 of the acts of 1908, as construed and applied by the board of railroad commissioners, but with the power expressly granted to the board at its discretion to make such recommendations relative to the price and quality of the gas and electricity supplied as it may see fit.

## OPPOSE SULLY'S COTTON SCHEME

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Statements of local cotton factors and some reports received from other cities in Georgia, indicate that the plan of Daniel J. Sully to throw a chain of cotton warehouses across the South capable of holding one third of a year's cotton crop, will be strongly opposed.

A member of the Savannah Cotton Exchange stated that the plan in the first place is impracticable, that had the South wanted it, the plan of the Farmers' Union would long ago have secured support.

## NEW CLUB HELPS IMPROVE LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—The new "city beautiful" society, the Oakland Improvement Association, is proving to be most active and the upper Belvidere district will profit much by its work.

The square at the junction of Fairmont, Rogers and Lowell streets will no doubt be improved in the near future by laying out a small park in the triangle formed by Rogers and Fairmont streets. Sycamore street will probably be extended through to Rogers street, thus bounding the proposed park by streets on three sides.

## NAMED TO CONFER ON ARCHEOLOGY

WASHINGTON—Delegates have been designated by the state department to represent the United States at the international archeology congress to be held at Cairo, Egypt, this month.

The American delegates will be Theodore M. Davis of Newport, R. I., Walter Dennison of the University of Michigan, Prof. Robert F. Harper and Prof. James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago, Prof. George Andrew Reisner of Harvard, J. C. Hopkin, Albert M. Lythgoe and Prof. Paul Bauer.

## FORTUNE IS LEFT TO SON IN BOSTON

NEWPORT, R. I.—Mrs. Frances Devport Perkins, by her will, filed today, leaves her estate absolutely to her son, Charles Bruen Perkins, of Boston.

Charles Bruen Perkins is an architect with an office at 15 Ashburton place and resides in Brookline.

## A New York Drawing-Room That Rivals Royalty



DRAWING-ROOM, JAMES E. MARTIN HOUSE, NEW YORK.  
(Designed and furnished by Allen, Hall & Co., Boston, Mass.)

NEW YORK—Among the palaces in which the elite of the greatest American city indulge themselves, one that is unique in the character, regal in the cost of its furnishings and decorations, is that of James E. Martin, whose drawing-room, even among the elegant appointments of Murray Hill and the aristocratic park section, seems like a magic grotto produced by some of the Aladdin-like enchantments of old. The coloring of this beautiful room is soft pink and green with white enamel woodwork. The ceiling is of shirred pink Broche silk, the cove of rose satin and the wall of green damask, all in the elaborate Rococo design. The effect is that of extreme delicacy and richness.

## Final Stand in Fight to Dissolve Oil Trust

(Continued From Page One.)

Attorney Kellogg, who opened for the government, began by paying a tribute to John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and their associates in the oil business and William K. Vanderbilt, E. H. Weston and other railroad kings. He said they were all great organizers.

Early in the argument it was disclosed that an important part in the case is to be played by indictments returned against John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and William Rockefeller in Pennsylvania, in 1879, charging an "agreement in conspiracy" to monopolize the commerce in oil and obtain unlawful rebates and to prevent others from buying, refining and selling oil.

Two letters containing a contract that was the foundation for the alleged oil monopoly in Pennsylvania were introduced by Kellogg as conclusive evidence of the intention of the New Jersey corporation to crush competition. One letter was written by Daniel O'Day, general manager of the American Transfer Company and was dated Feb. 15, 1879.

It was addressed to A. J. Cassatt, then third vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad. The other was written by Cassatt to O'Day. In these letters it was agreed that the Pennsylvania would pay a rebate of 20 cents on every barrel of oil shipped by the Standard. Later the rebate was increased to 22½ cents per barrel, Kellogg declared. Mr. Kellogg flayed Cassatt and declared he was one of the principal conspirators in the case.

The Standard, Kellogg said, was in position to dictate terms. After consolidating with the pipe line companies, it was able to offer opposition to the railroads. The Standard could turn a great volume of business from the railroads, and the roads, fearful of loss of tonnage, hastened to make any agreement that the oil concern wished.

John D. Archbold was one of the men to whom Mr. Kellogg paid his respects. Mr. Archbold was one of the first who felt the iron hand of the Standard. Years before he became the mouthpiece for the New Jersey corporation, he was its bitter enemy.

The morning session of the case adjourned at 12:25.

That the potency of the Sherman anti-trust law hangs in the balance is clearly made manifest for, in summing up the facts, the government's brief says:

"There is no question that if this court holds the Standard Oil Company to be a legal organization and not guilty of monopoly—in other words, gives it carte blanche to pursue its own methods—it can eliminate every competitor inside of two years. We do not wish to be understood as discouraging enterprise, or taking a position against legitimate competition, but if the Sherman act means anything in this country, it means a monopoly acquired by such methods of competition as predicated by this conclusion. Unless it is enforced, the small corporation or individual who wishes to engage in business will have absolutely no opportunity at all.

"Other remedies have been tried and have failed," it says. "Either the Sherman act should be repealed or it should be enforced in a manner to make the people respect it.

The brief is composed of three large printed volumes of almost 600 pages each. Volume I is largely the history of the Standard Oil from its inception to the present, tracing the train of the octopus inch by inch.

According to the brief, the Standard Oil Company is the "father of trusts." It alleges that the Standard Oil was the first of the great industrial combines to be organized; that it was conceived by

## Attorneys for Standard Oil Company Issue a "Defense" Statement Before the Trial

The theory of the defense is that the Sherman anti-trust law does not apply to the Standard Oil Company for two reasons:

It was enacted after the organization of the 69 companies comprising the present corporation. The fact that articles of incorporation were procured later for the same companies does not bring the matter within the purpose of the law.

The ownership of several corporations by the same persons constitutes a single ownership, and is not within the jurisdiction of the act.

The Northern Securities case, which the government claims is analogous, is unlike the one under consideration. In that case the government sought to enjoin an executory act. In this it seeks to annul a precedent act executed before the law that is invoked came into existence.

The case will determine whether the government may break up big corporations at will and resolve them back into their original minor constituent companies, or whether the large interests of the country shall be privileged to merge for the purpose of greater economy and better production and distribution.

The case is an effort to force the people back to an era of small competition.

The present hearing is before a court of original jurisdiction and its judgment is not of final importance, since either side may appeal to the supreme court and the losing side will certainly do so.—From a statement of the defense in the Standard Oil dissolution suit.

John D. Rockefeller and his counsel, in order to avoid the illegality of combining all of the various concerns in the Standard Oil Company, in Ohio, and that it was followed, "as is always the case in attempts to evade the law," by other combinations of a like form, "notably the sugar trust, and the paint and lead trusts."

Of the condition of the Standard Oil Company today the brief says:

"It has substantially 85 per cent of the business of purchasing crude oil in the fields; in many fields it has absolute monopoly; fully the same proportion in transporting the oil to the refinery and manufacturing the same into various products of commerce; it has 97½ per cent of the railroad lubricating business; it has 90 of the domestic marketing and export business, and so on."

ST. LOUIS—Before the four judges of the United States circuit court for the eighth judicial circuit, the final chapter in the government's three-year war to disrupt the Standard Oil Company was begun today. For 10 days or two weeks attorneys for the government and for the Standard Oil Company and its 109 co-defendants will make final argument on the evidence already collected at hearings held in many of the important cities of the United States and before which some of the most prominent financiers of America were called.

John D. Rockefeller was not present at the hearing today. Instead he, with John D. Archbold and other leaders in the oil industry, will be referred to only

as page so and so of the volumes of printed evidence that have been laid before the judges.

Under the procedure of the circuit court only that evidence can be presented which has already been gathered and printed.

After the attorneys have explained the importance and significance of the replies of Mr. Rogers as to rate so and so granted to such an oil company, they honor the judges will decorously withdraw from the court room and by a process about as exhilarating as reading the encyclopedia decide whether or not the Standard has for two-score years violated the laws of the country.

The umpires who will decide the case are Judges Walter H. Sanborn, Willis Van Devanter, William C. Hook and Elmer B. Adams.

The government forces today were marshaled by Frank B. Kellogg, who is one of the few men who has been connected with the case all through its circuitous course. Charles B. Morrison of Chicago was his chief assistant.

Moritz Rosenthal and John S. Miller, who shattered the Landis twenty-nine million bubble fine, appeared for the Standard. There were a half dozen others seated behind the breastwork of law books stacked on the counsel table.

For two months the attorneys have been poring over the evidence and mapping out their arguments.

There are 10 volumes of evidence. Each judge and each attorney received a complete set. There are 25,000 pages of questions and answers. In addition there are 150 exhibits. The arguments will be typewritten and sent to the judges. It is estimated that by rapid work they could read through this mass of material in about two months.

No decision in the case is expected for at least six months.

From this decision either side has the right of appeal direct to the supreme court of the United States. There the case has precedence and a final review might be had within a year and a half.

The evidence was gathered by Special Examiner Franklin Ferriss of St. Louis. He was appointed examiner in June, 1907, and began hearing evidence Sept. 3, 1907, and continued from time to time until January 22, 1909. Since then the evidence has been transcribed and in the hands of the printer.

Hearings were held in New York, Chicago, Albany, Cleveland and St. Louis. In all there were 444 separate hearings. The hearings that attracted the most attention were held in New York a few months ago. At these John D. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Henry H. Rogers and other Wall Street leaders were present. Curiosity was so great when Rockefeller himself was on the stand that Examiner Ferriss had to have three policemen in the court room to help keep order.

Aside from the rather lucid stories told by the men who have been connected with the Standard since its inception, the evidence was almost wholly technical and had to do with rebates, tariffs, absorptions, cost of raw materials and kindred subjects. Yet in all the 444 hearings there was not a question asked that was not intended to show either the truth or falsity of the allegations of the government's complaint.

This document was filed at the instance of Attorney-General William C. Moody Nov. 15, 1906, and is not the least interesting one pertaining to the case. The complaint itself covers 194 printed pages, and 82 pages of exhibits, mainly contracts between various oil producers, are appended.

Through a maze of "ands" and

## UNIFORM CHILD LABOR LAW BASIS FOR SOUTH IS ADOPTED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The southern conference on child labor laws has just closed a three-days' session in this city, after adopting a basis for a uniform law for the southern states and forming a permanent organization with Governor Jared Y. Sanders, of Louisiana, president; Senator Frank M. Colville, of Oklahoma, secretary; and Miss Jean Gordon of this city, treasurer. The vice-presidents elected are, Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia; W. E. Stevens, of Virginia; Miss Kate Barnard, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary E. Smith, of Missouri; Thomas J. Harrison, of Louisiana; Charles H. King, of Tennessee; Mrs. James M. Leech, of Kentucky; and Thad B. Lampton, of Mississippi. These officers of the conference are pledged to forward all measures for bettering the conditions under which women and children serve in the mills and factories in the South.

The conference was brought about by the child labor law enacted by the last session of the Louisiana Legislature, when Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector for the state, prepared the bill that was introduced and made strong endeavors to reduce the working hours for women and children. In this she was opposed by the mill owners and by a faction of the trades and labor council, who contended that a working day shorter than 10 hours would place Louisiana factories at a ruinous disadvantage with those in other southern states that maintained longer hours. Therefore, the

measure that was passed was a compromise on the bill as prepared by Miss Gordon. And it was only passed upon Governor Sanders' promise to try to secure uniformity of action among all the southern states, so that their mills and factories could be placed upon absolute equality in the conditions governing their employment of women and children.

The only two governors who attended the conference, out of the 14 governors to whom invitations were sent, were Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri and Gov. E. F. Noel of Mississippi. But besides the official delegates appointed by the governors of 10 states, many prominent workers attended the conference unofficially from states whose governors refused to send delegates. Among the visitors to the conference was Oliver R. Lovejoy of New York, general secretary of the national child labor committee, who delivered a notable address.

The salient features of the report adopted by the conference are:

That the minimum age for children in any occupation, except agriculture and domestic service, be fixed at 14 years.

That no boy under 16 years, nor girl under 18 years be employed in any occupation, except agriculture or domestic service, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

That an eight-hour day for children under 16 and women is the only humane standard for hours of employment.

## COURT DECIDES AGAINST BOARD

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States today, in an opinion rendered by Justice Peckham, held that the Kentucky railroad commission constituted under the McChord act of March 10, 1900, has no right to make general rate schedules for all the railroads within the state. The case is brought to the highest court on the question of the constitutionality of the McChord act, but the supreme court refuses to take cognizance of this feature of the litigation. The Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, Southern & Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroads were parties to the original suit.

## WIRELESS SENT BY THE CHESTER

NEWPORT, R. I.—The scout cruiser Chester, Salem and Birmingham, now at sea, on a 2000-mile coal and water consumption test at 20-knot speed, were heard from today, when a wireless message was received here from the Chester sent at 8 p. m. Sunday, which said: "In latitude 30.19 north, longitude 71.19 west. Weather now fine. All well. Will steam back to Newport at 1 p. m. tomorrow."

"Aforesaid" can be traced a story of the Standard Oil Company as interesting as any yet written. With infinite detail the growth of the company has been given and the connection of prominent men shown. With legal bluntness the company is declared to be a gigantic conspiracy to monopolize the oil business of the world, and its tactics are described as unfair and contrary to the laws.

The complaint divides the development of the alleged monopoly into three periods: First, that from 1870 to 1882 when the individual defendants, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and others are described as forming the Standard and forcing competitors out of business; second, the period from 1882 to 1899, when the Standard openly a "trust" operated under a trusteeship headed by John D. Rockefeller; third, the period from 1899 to the time when the company organized under the laws of New Jersey, its individual leadership lost behind its corporate personage, as alleged to have defied the United States and continually to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Competition was stifled, the government says, by price cutting. This it declares the Standard was able to do because of preferential rates and rebates. The rebates, it is alleged, were obtained through a conspiracy. Bogus companies were formed to crush competition it is declared. Railroads were forced to use Standard lubricating oil, competitors being forced out of the field. The United States was divided into sections, each subsidiary company being given its section so that prices might be controlled, and there would be no real competition. And each allegation is backed with figures and maps and copies of agreements.

## BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Before the Methodist Episcopal conference here today the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, Methodist bishop to Africa, paid a glowing tribute to former President Roosevelt's influence in promoting the African missionary movement.

It was voted that accounts and collections of the New England Girls' Industrial Home at Fall River be kept separate.

Candidates admitted on trial were Robert L. Roberts of East Braintree, Harry Felton of Sandwich and Thomas J. Stewart of South Manchester.

The annual report of the statistical secretary, the Rev. Frank L. Brooks, showed that there are in the conference 1415 probationers and 22,805 full members, an increase of 774. Local preachers number 56. Children baptized during the year were 591, adults baptized 594. Valuation of church property was given as \$2,079,840, an increase of \$55,940; number of churches 201, Sunday schools 195, membership 23,631.

Charles Mitchell of New Bedford was elected to the board of trustees. The treasurer's report was presented.

## "CHICAGO TO N. Y." TROLLEY FINISHED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Direct connection between Chicago and New York by trolley today is a reality. A two-car train pulled into Pullman over the tracks of the Kensington & Eastern Railroad Sunday night just after the line was completed. The line spans the last gap in the system of interurban railroads which stretch across the continent to Chicago from the eastern seaboard, and a trip to New York over lines operated by electric power is now possible. The route is still a little roundabout, it is true, but it is there, and the dreams of electric railroad promoters have been realized.

## CHINESE CANNOT LOSE CITIZENSHIP

PEKING—A new law of naturalization was formally promulgated today. It provides that Chinamen may no longer adopt foreign citizenship and it declares that Chinamen who in the past have become the subjects or citizens of other states are still Chinese. Many Chinamen are affected by this ruling, especially those who have registered themselves at Hong Kong as British subjects, as are a number of high Chinese officials at home and abroad.

## TREMONT STREET HAS BLAZE

Fire caused \$10,000 damage to the building at 109 Tremont street this morning. The building is occupied by T. E. Mosley, shoes; the English Tea Room, Christie, millinery, and the Marcou studio.

## GERMANS TO SEE ENGLISH PLAY

BERLIN—There are indications that when Guy du Maurier's "An Englishman's Home" is seen on the German stage at the Neues Theater in Berlin on Easter Sunday night opposition to it will be strong.

## Sale of Fine Goods for Vacation Week

We offer the largest and finest assortment of choice goods for Children's Wear that we have ever shown

GIRLS	Coat and Skirt Suits
	New Dresses and Coats
BOYS	Trimmed Millinery
	Wool and Wash Suits
Infants' Fine Wear Girls and Boys' Clothing	Top Coats and Reefers
	Hats, Caps and Furnishings

Byron E. Bailey Company  
31-33 Winter Street



## SECRETARY NAGEL OF TAFT'S CABINET HAPPY AT MARION

The Summer Home of the  
Commerce and Labor Chief  
Is Delightfully Situated on  
Buzzard's Bay.

MARION, Mass.—The summer home of the new secretary of commerce and labor of President W. H. Taft's cabinet is one of the coziest in this section, occupying as it does one of the most commanding sites in the eastern part of the town from which one can look directly into Buzzard's bay and to which a vessel drawing considerable water is able to sail.

If the traveler is fortunate enough to be compelled to walk to the home of Secretary Nagel—the word "fortunate" is used advisedly—the electric car of the New Bedford and Onset line from the whaling city is taken for about an hour's ride to Hamlin's Corner, the traveler continues his journey on foot along the Point road for about two miles and this is where the word "fortunate" is redeemed, for the walk is lined with pine trees, which in many places meet overhead, making the road a cool, comfortable and altogether nice place in which to spend an hour on a warm summer day.

Approaching the entrance of the home of the United States official one finds the gate hanging from a magnificent pine and swinging to another.

Between the highway of macadam and the shores of the bay the woodland has been cleared of the underbrush and rustic seats placed at intervals.

From the piazza of the house of colonial style the visitor has an unobstructed view of the bay a little at the left, while off to the right is seen the grove in which the Adventists of this section hold their camp meetings and the little village of homes of Marion rises just above the point of land.

Looking from the bay toward the house, its bright color—red—shows up in sharp contrast to nature's green, and still there is a decidedly restful feeling comes over one at the sight. The wharf in front of the house gives proof that Secretary Nagel and family enjoy boating, while a little beach furnishes the bathing.

## ARRANGE HONOR TO BALLOON HERO

Los Angeles Hopes to Re-  
name Mountain in Tribute  
to Pilot Who Saved Party  
of Four Aeronauts.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—As a tribute to the bravery and skill of Capt. August E. Mueller, the aeronaut who landed his balloon with five passengers safely on the narrow summit of Strawberry peak, the mountain's name probably will be changed to "Mueller" peak. Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe at the Lowe observatory has taken the initiative in the effort for this change, and E. H. Harriman is co-operating with him. The matter will be brought before the proper authorities at the earliest possible date.

The return of the balloonist and his party, after all southern California had been aroused over their disappearance, was the signal for general rejoicing, and it was not until after the first excitement incident to their homecoming had subsided that the marvelous skill displayed by the aeronaut became the theme of conversation on every hand. The summit of the peak is a very narrow plateau, surrounded by yawning chasms, and the landing was made on the very edge of a deep precipice.

Other members of the party were L. C. Gilliam, Harold A. Parker, Sidney Cray, and Richard Halstead.

## Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—Mme. Emma Calve sailed for Europe on the American liner St. Louis. She said she would sing here next season.

KENNER, La.—The plant and a large quantity of lumber of the Amos Kent Lumber & Brick Company, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The schooner Virginia, which left Boston March 26 for Halifax, has not reached here. Ordinarily the run is made in three or four days.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—President Angell of the University of Michigan, said to W. S. Haines, leader of the prohibition element in this country: "I intend to vote in favor of prohibition."

HICKORY GROUNDS, Okla.—Colonel Hoffman, in command of the state troops hunting Crazy Snake and his Snake Indians, is to remain in the field until he captures the Indian chief.

BENJAMIN LANG PASSES AWAY.  
Benjamin Johnson Lang, one of Boston's oldest and most noted musicians, passed away at his home, 8 Brimmer street, Sunday evening. Mr. Lang was especially well known as an organist, having filled that position at King's Chapel since 1885. During his musical career he conducted many of the leading musical organizations of Boston. He was 74 years old.

## Chicago Art Institute to Build Two-Story Addition

Director French Announces  
That Senor Sorolla, the  
Famous Spanish Painter,  
Will Teach Classes.

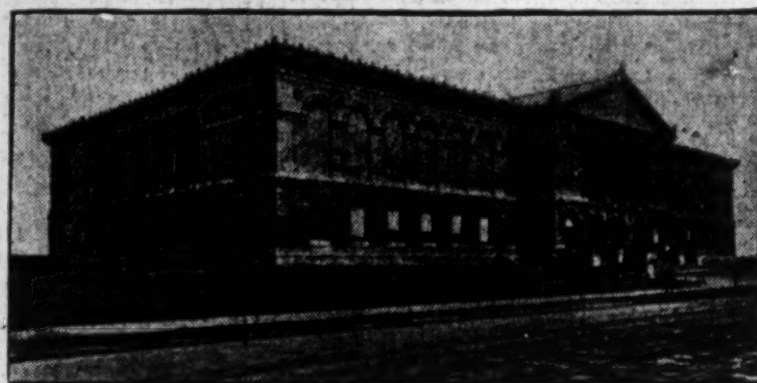
## GOES FROM BOSTON

CHICAGO—The Art Institute of Chicago has outgrown its quarters in its present beautiful home on the Lake Front, and will add two stories to the rear part of the building.

With the announcement of this plan, Director W. M. R. French also announced that one of the teachers in painting at the spring term will be Sorolla y Bastida, the Spanish painter. Senor Sorolla recently has exhibited about 200 canvases in the galleries of the Hispanic Society of New York, and it has been reported that the sales from this exhibition amounted to \$300,000.

The Spanish artist will open an exhibition in Boston April 20, after which he will come to Chicago. Director French has made public the following from a letter from Senor Sorolla in connection with his visit:

"I should greatly dislike having any



THE ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO.

The building shown in the cut is now inadequate to the demands for space made upon it and an addition will be built in the rear.

particular ceremony attached to my visit or addressing any considerable body of students or artists. The sole object of my visit is to help your school and students in the most efficient way possible.

"On my visit to Chicago I should like to be accompanied by an American student of mine who has studied with me for several years, who is used to my style of teaching, and who would accompany me throughout the class rooms, translating for me. This would be necessary, as I speak no English.

"I feel sure I would be interested in your museum and your school. I thank you for your kind appreciation and shall

be deeply interested in instructing your school."

Director French adds that he is endeavoring to bring a small collection of Senor Sorolla's works to Chicago at the time of his visit, and anticipates that the students and the art-loving public will be greatly benefited.

Oliver Dennett Grover, who returned recently from Florence, Italy, and has successfully exhibited his paintings in New York and Chicago, will have classes in painting at the spring term.

Charles Francis Browne, the landscape artist, has returned from abroad and will resume his classes at the institute.

## TEN YEARS OF U. S. CONTROL PROSPERS PORTO RICO ISLAND

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Ten years of American rule have done more for Porto Rico than four centuries of Spanish administration, according to figures compiled here on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the ceding of the island to the United States by the treaty of Paris, in 1899. Statements of exports and local commerce for the period show what leaps and bounds this prosperous corner of Uncle Sam's domain has begun to forge ahead, and a review of the achievements of the military and civil governments discloses a record of which Americans may well be proud.

Ten years ago the exports from Porto Rico to the United States were valued at \$2,414,356. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, they were \$25,891,261. The new figures show a probable further increase for 1909. In 1908, less than \$3,000,000 worth of sugar was exported. Today the total is over \$14,000,000. In coffee, which used to be the leading staple, the increase is also marked, although sugar now holds the first place. In every case, the new prosperity, which has made these figures possible, is credited to the insular government and the sound basis upon which affairs in the island have for the first time been put.

In nothing has the efficient work of the insular government been more clearly shown than in the way in which the public finances of the island have been reorganized. For the former slipshod and corrupt methods of taxation have been substituted sound fiscal methods, and the result has been a sudden growth of prosperity in the agricultural districts, which furnish the basis of the island's wealth. The net public debt is now less than \$3,000,000, or less than 2½ per cent of the assessed valuation. The bulk of this money has been spent in public improvements, which have brought their indirect returns many times over. Further work of this character recently led the government to issue \$3,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, which were promptly taken by a syndicate in the United States, of which Lawrence Turnure & Co. of New York, A. G. Edwards & Sons of St. Louis and the Western Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago are the principal members. This assures funds for the further development of the system of harbors and public highways which the United States engineers, who superintend all such work, have recommended.

Other members of the party were L. C. Gilliam, Harold A. Parker, Sidney Cray, and Richard Halstead.

## SENATE PRAISED BY FAIRBANKS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Former Vice-President Fairbanks was the principal speaker at a banquet in honor of the Los Angeles members of the recent state Legislature. He spoke on "The United States Senate."

"The Senate of the United States," he said, "may be relied upon to act soundly, rationally, patriotically, not only in matters of legislation, but also with respect to matters of international significance. There is no ground whatever for the proposal now and again heard that we must have a tremendous navy to guard against some alien nation."

In an interview Mr. Fairbanks said that he believed the maximum and minimum tariffs had not been properly touched upon, and that Mr. Taft had not made his position on the tariff sufficiently clear.

FIREMEN HURT IN PHILADELPHIA.  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Fire followed by two explosions in the building of the Girard estate on Chestnut street early today did \$235,000 damage. A cigarette stub carelessly thrown into a grating that fronts the building caused the blaze. Four firemen were hurt.

## Designs for U. S. Notes and Certificates to Be Uniform; Fewer Portraits Are Used

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge has approved a plan for systematizing designs for United States notes and coin certificates, thus carrying into effect a scheme of uniformity in portrait and general design for notes of the same denomination of each class.

The \$1 silver certificate will carry the portrait of Washington; the \$2 silver certificate the portrait of Jefferson. The \$5 note, whether silver, coin certificate or greenback, will carry the portrait of Lincoln; the \$10 gold and silver certificates and United States notes that of Jackson; the \$20 that of Grant; the \$50 that of Franklin; the \$100 that of Andrew Jackson; the \$500 that of Alexander Hamilton. The portraits of Hillegas, Monroe, Silas Wright, Lewis, Clark, Mansfield and others will be eliminated.

The eagle, the buffalo and the Indian head, which have proved to be easily counterfeited, also will disappear. The classes of notes will be differentiated by color and by other distinguishing marks.

## New England Briefs

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Judge Ira A. Abbott, who has been reappointed by President Taft on the supreme bench of New Mexico, is a native of this city.

MATTAPOISETT, Mass.—The Jeffersonian Club will present "The Private Secretary" in May for the benefit of the improvement association.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The Rev. Charles Meader, pastor of St. John's Church, will resign Easter Sunday to act as diocesan missionary of Rhode Island.

DOVER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Electric Railway Company has purchased the Haverhill, Merrimack & Amesbury line and will install new rails.

LYNN, Mass.—The day nursery, which has been a part of the Associated Charities in Lynn for many years, is now a corporate body, independent of any other organization.

NASHUA, N. H.—The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs will be held May 19 and 20 with the Nashua Club of this city in the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The local troop of cavalry will entertain the National Lancers of Boston in the state armory April 9. A banquet will be served at 6:30 in the armory and a review will follow. The local troop dates from 1842.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—It is estimated that the present number of spindles in the cotton manufacturing will be increased 10 per cent during the coming year, or by 200,000. It is expected additional workers will bring the city's population to the 100,000 mark.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The House bill regarding the pollution of the Salmon Falls river, drawn up in this city to protect the city's interest, as the water supply comes from this river, has passed the New Hampshire Senate and now awaits Gov. H. B. Quinn's signature.

WAREHAM, Mass.—With a committee a year old and \$3600 in cash to work with the citizens of this town are wondering where the street lighting scheme is. Several propositions are before the town, many being to light Wareham and Marion on a joint plan. At present two of the committee, Chairman F. F. Marsh and B. C. Keyes are in the South. The citizens wish to do away with kerosene lamps.

## YOUTHFUL VOTERS HEAR REASONS WHY TO RESPECT BALLOT

Annual Festival to Imbue  
Young Men With the Re-  
sponsibilities and Power  
Held at Faneuil Hall.

The annual New Voters' festival, which is held for the purpose of setting before the young men who are soon to cast their first ballot the ideal of using it for the common good, was held Sunday afternoon in Faneuil Hall.

Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and in speaking to the young men, he said that within a few months they would be called upon to exercise the greatest privilege—as it is the most important duty—of a free people. The casting of an untrammelled ballot constitutes the highest expression of that liberty, he said, upon whose altar, and in whose sacred cause—through all the ages—the noblest men of every race have laid down their lives.

He said that universal respect for the law is one of the greatest needs of the country; and an almost equal need is mutual respect—respect for each other's needs, traditions, customs and point of view. This spirit of toleration has its foundation in true liberty—that liberty which, demanding respect for its own beliefs, yields equal respect for beliefs that differ. All should, he said, recognize that in public, as in private life, a high standard of honor—a dignified self-respect—an inflexible honesty—a scorn of deceit, though it be forever hidden—a sane idealism—an altruistic patriotism, are the qualities that constitute the finest type of citizenship; they are likewise, he said, the qualities that insure material success in every walk of life.

Lincoln Steffens, one of the speakers, said that while people were leaving the ruling of the country to the bosses, they could rule with the ballot whenever they chose.

Charles Sprague Smith, founder of the civic forum, New York, said it was the duty of this country to work out the problem of democracy. The Rev. T. W. Henderson of the Charles Street Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Charles G. Ames were also among the speakers.

## GENERAL BOOTH SENDS MESSAGE

Salvation Army Leader Out-  
lines in His Birthday  
Greeting the Pathway of  
National Progress.

NEW YORK—Gen. William Booth, the Salvation Army leader, whose birthday anniversary is to be celebrated throughout the world next Saturday, replied to the scores of congratulatory cable messages already received from governors, mayors and other men of prominence with a message to the American people, which was given out at the American headquarters of the Salvation Army here Sunday as follows:

"After spending 80 years in this world, with almost countless opportunities for observing the purposes for which men generally live and the disappointments they so commonly suffer, it seems reasonable that I should have formed some opinion as to the course they ought to follow if they are to have any real success.

So, on this, my 80th birthday, I tell the American people this: 'If they will seek the honor of God, the reign of righteousness, the welfare of the friendless poor and the riches that endure forever with the same self-sacrificing avidity with which they seek the wealth and pleasures of this world, they will have a good chance of finding that life of satisfaction which now so often eludes them and of building up a pattern nation for the world to imitate.'

"President Taft will ask Congress for an appropriation for the use of the commission—it is hampered now because it has no funds—but in the mean time the work will be carried on by the joint committee. The undertaking has gone too far to be stopped. It has reached to all portions of the country and 37 states have appointed local conservation commissions to cooperate with us."

WOBURN PEOPLE  
USE LESS WATER  
WOBURN, Mass.—City Registrar Redmond E. Walsh has compiled his annual report for 1908. The report shows that the total number of gallons of water pumped through the local water works during the year was 604,494,370. This was an average daily consumption per capita of 114.00. In 1907 there was a total consumption of 613,791,150 gallons and an average of 116.77 per day per capita. The report thus shows a decrease in the amount of water used of 296,780 gallons.

The total receipts for the year were \$51,134.04 and the total expenditures \$25,232.37. Of the amount expended \$11,607.82 was for new mains and general work and the remaining \$13,143.10 for expenses at the pumping station. There was a gain during the year of 97 services.

BID FOR FORT IMPROVEMENT.  
Authority has been given to Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, constructing quartermaster for Boston harbor, to advertise for bids for new work at Fort Strong. This work is to consist of the erection of barracks for enlisted men and officers.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR CENSUS MEN.  
WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on census will give a hearing today on the House census bill. President Black of the civil service commission will contend that employees should be chosen by civil service examination. This position will be opposed by Director North of the census bureau.

## Opera at Home!



The RECORDS named below are but a few of the many issued by the

## VICTOR Talking Machine Co.

### BOHEME, LA—THE BOHEMIANS

(Puccini)  
Addio (Farewell)  
88072 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$3.00  
Sung by Nellie Melba, Soprano  
Ah Mimi, tu più (Ah, Mimi, False One!)  
88006 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$4.00  
Sung by Enrico Caruso, Tenor  
Antonio Scotti, Baritone  
Michiamano Mimi (My Name is Mimi)  
88074 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$3.00  
Sung by Nellie Melba, Soprano

O soave fanciulla—Duo and Finale,  
Act I (Thou Sweetest Maiden)  
92200 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$5.00  
Sung by Nellie Melba, Soprano  
Enrico Caruso, Tenor  
Vecchia sirmara (Coat Song)  
64035 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Marcel Journet, Bass

### DON GIOVANNI (Mozart)

Batti, batti, o bel Masetto (Scold Me, dear Masetto)  
88028 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$3.00  
Sung by Marcella Sembrich, Soprano  
Batti, batti, o bel Masetto (Scold Me, dear Masetto)  
92039 Twelve-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$5.00  
Sung by Adelina Patti, Soprano  
Fin ch' han dal vino (Wine, Flow a Fountain)  
91058 Ten-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$2.50  
Sung by Battistini, Baritone  
Fin ch' han dal vino (Wine, Flow a Fountain)  
85031 Twelve-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$3.00  
Sung by Antonio Scotti, Baritone  
La ci darem la mano (Thy Little Hand, Love!)  
89005 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$4.00  
Sung by Emma Eames, Soprano  
Enrico de Gogorza, Baritone  
Madamina! il catalogo e questo—Part I (Gentle Lady, See This List)  
4443 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . 60c  
Sung by Archangelo Rossi, Bass  
Madamina! il catalogo e questo—Part II (Is a Maiden Fair)  
31435 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Archangelo Rossi, Bass

### TRISTAN UND ISOLDE—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE (Wagner)

Isolde's Liebestod (Isolde's Love-Death)  
88058 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In German. . . . . \$3.00  
Sung by Johanna Gadski, Soprano

### MANON (Massenet)

Donna non vidi mai  
91029 Ten-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$2.50  
Sung by Eduardo Garbin, Tenor  
Il Sogno (The Dream)  
81031 Ten-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$2.00  
Sung by Enrico Caruso, Tenor  
Il Sogno (The Dream)  
91020 Ten-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$2.50  
Sung by Fernando de Lucia, Tenor

### MIGNON (Thomas)

Overture  
31236 Twelve-inch. . . . . \$1.00  
By Arthur Pryor's Band  
Arie der Titania (Titania's Song)  
71027 Twelve-inch, with orchestra.  
In German. . . . . \$1.50  
Sung by Gertrude Runge, Soprano  
Connais-tu le pays (Dost Thou Know That Fair Land?)  
64005 Ten-inch, piano accompaniment. In French. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Enrico Caruso, Tenor  
Elle ne croyait pas (Pure as a Flower)  
64017 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In French. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Francisco Nubio, Tenor  
Gavotte  
2802 Twelve-inch. . . . . 60c  
By Charles D'Almeida, Violin

### TROVATORE, IL—THE TROUBADOUR (Verdi)

Di quella pira (Tremble, Ye Tyrants)  
85006 Ten-inch, piano accompaniment. In Italian. . . . . \$5.00  
Sung by Francesco Tamagno, Tenor  
Di quella pira (Tremble, Ye Tyrants)  
87001 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$2.00  
Sung by Enrico Caruso, Tenor  
Il balen del suo sorriso (In the Light of her Sweet Glances)  
61159 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Francesco Cigada, Baritone  
Il balen  
81082 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$2.00  
Sung by Giuseppe Campanari, Baritone  
Di geloso amor sprezzato (Naught on Earth is Left Me)  
61156 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Fernacchi, Soprano  
Colazza, Tenor; Caronna, Baritone  
Stride la vampa (Fierce Flames are Soaring)  
81084 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$2.00  
Sung by Louise Homer, Contralto  
Viva contende il giubilo (Oh, Joy, He's Saved)  
61165 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$1.00  
Sung by Angela de Angeli, Soprano; Francesco Cigada, Baritone  
Viva, contende il giubilo  
91071 Ten-inch, with orchestra.  
In Italian. . . . . \$2.00  
Sung by Celestina Bonisegna, Soprano; Francesco Cigada, Baritone

These RECORDS may be listened to in our

## VICTOR RECEPTION ROOMS

Send for our SYMPOSIUM telling about METEOR NEEDLES. The most wonderful NEEDLES manufactured.

Complete VOCAL and PIANO SCORES and all detached numbers may be had.

The DITSON TRANSLATIONS are endorsed by all the prominent Opera Companies.

The Standard DITSON LIBRETTOS are correct, price \$0.25 each. SONGS from the OPERAS for Soprano, edited by H. E. Krebhiel, a volume containing 21 complete Operatic Arias, with original text and English translations, now ready, price \$1.50 paper cloth back, \$2.50 full cloth gilt. The most remarkable volume of Operatic Songs in existence, containing many Solos as sung by TETRAZZINI.

## OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.



## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Abbie E. Taylor has bought No. 372, Columbus avenue, running through to Appleton street, South End. There is a three-story brick house, and with the land the property is taxed on a valuation of \$13,400.

In the same vicinity two four-story and basement brick houses, which, including the land, are assessed on \$32,500, have changed hands. The present buildings will probably be torn down and a new structure adapted for automobile purposes erected on the site. A 10-year lease has been signed by agents of the Baker Electric Vehicle Company, which company will occupy the whole of the new building when it is completed.

## SALES IN NEWTON.

Papers have been recorded in the sale of 1065 Center street, Newton Highlands, to Allen C. Parmenter of Boston, who buys for occupancy and investment. There are more than 6000 square feet of land valued, including the frame apartment house thereon at \$6500.

No. 283 Tremont street, Newton, has been transferred to the ownership of Charles E. Libbey of Auburn, Me. The 11-room frame house, stable and 6375 feet of land are figured by the assessors to be worth \$8000. John T. Burns was the broker.

**WESTON ESTATE CHANGES HANDS.**  
Through the office of Freeman & Lawrence, R. W. Brigham has sold his estate on Church street, Weston, to a Lincoln Filene of Boston. There are 16 acres of land, large mansion, stable and several other buildings, having a taxed value of \$14,800.

## FARM PROPERTIES.

The well-known Rogers farm, located on East street, Weymouth, on the banks of the Back river and overlooking the ocean, has been sold. The estate contains 50 acres of fine land, upon which is a 10-room house, modernized with steam heat and open plumbing. The barn is 110x40 feet. This is one of the finest farms sold this season and was purchased by J. Peckham for occupancy through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company. The valuation of the property is placed at \$10,000.

P. F. Leland reports the sale in Ashland of the Green Meadow farm. It has a large frontage on Union street and was owned by Dr. Edward Bancroft of Wellesley, who sells to Mrs. Olivia H. Morrison and Miss Carolyn B. Darrow of Rochester, N. Y. It was formerly the summer home of W. B. Kehen of Boston, and is considered one of the best properties in

that region, there being 40 acres of land, an attractive, old-style country house, large stable, greenhouses, etc. The new owners will occupy as an all-the-year-round home.

The homestead farm owned by C. H. Blake of Gilson, N. H., also has been sold through Mr. Leland to A. W. Stanley of Pawtucket. It is located in what is known as Alstead, and comprises 100 acres of land, mansion, barn, henneries and other outbuildings.

## SEASHORE REALTY ACTIVITY.

D. Bradley Rich & Co. has closed the last of a series of three large land deals involving close to 1,000,000 square feet. The latest comprises 200,000 square feet lying east of the hotel at Pemberton, being the present site of the baseball park. This tract is nearly surrounded by the ocean, and presents one of the finest opportunities for subdivision of any property in Pemberton. The purchaser was Edward J. Ball, who will divide the land into house lots and build several up-to-date cottages for investment. The grantor was Francis J. Moors and the price is said to have been in excess of the total taxed value of \$15,000.

The property belonging to the estate of Charles E. Sprague, consisting of a frame colonial house of 18 rooms, large stable and 22,592 square feet of land on Ocean street, Lynn, has been purchased by Fred A. Goddard for occupancy. It was formerly owned by Henry F. Hurlburt, and is considered one of the most attractive places along that part of the north shore. It is assessed for \$20,700, but the actual value is said to be far more than that. George W. Breed was the broker.

## IN WEST SOMERVILLE.

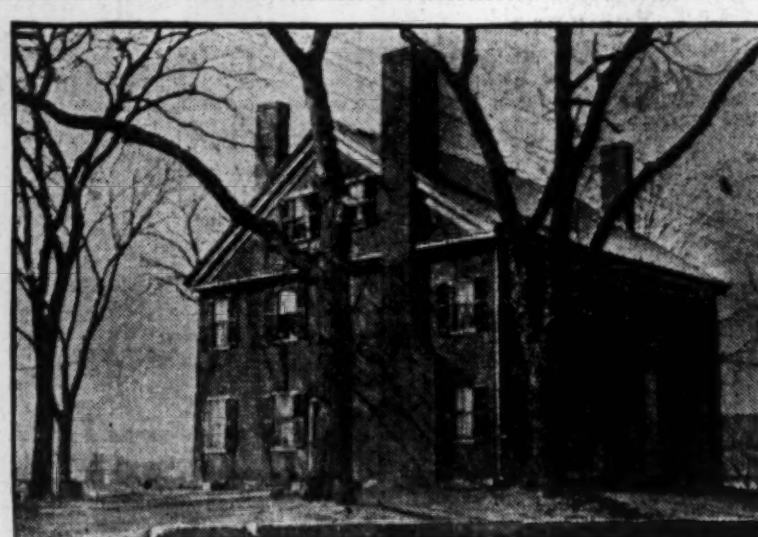
The cellar foundations for a modern \$25,000 combination business block and apartment house, which will be erected on the westerly side of Broadway, between College avenue and Billingsham street, West Somerville, are practically completed. It will be a three-story structure 88x40 feet, the first story being constructed of concrete blocks and the upper stories of wood. There are to be five stores on the ground floor and two modern steam-heated flats on each of the upper floors. Philip B. Long of Somerville and M. H. Bernstein of Roxbury are the owners.

Bids are now open for the construction of the upper portion, which will take three months to build. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by the middle of the summer.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave., N. Y. C.

## REAL ESTATE



## WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

**THIS BRICK HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS**  
Including a billiard room, modern plumbing and heating, in first-class condition, and 80,000 feet of land, or any part of it, fronting on four streets, 200 feet front on Charles River Boulevard, near stores, schools and cars; only 25 minutes to subway; 5-cent fare.

**The O'CONNELL REAL ESTATE CO.**  
Room 42, New Herald Building, cor. Mason and Tremont Sts.

## Seashore Estates

For Sale or To Let

MARLBOROUGH BEACH AND VICINITY.  
EVERY DESIRABLE SHORE PROPERTY THAT IS FOR SALE OR RENT ON MY LIST. Several of the most desirable estates are controlled by me exclusively. Save time and call upon the man on the spot.

**GARDNER R. HATHAWAY**  
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

TEXAS, THE LAND OF PROMISE.  
For tracts, large or small, write J. L. STROHM, Mackay bldg., San Antonio.

## FINANCIAL

**Chicago Real Estate Investments**  
FOR SPECULATION, INCOME OR USE  
Money loaned on first-class improved Chicago property; in large sums at 4 to 5 1/2 per cent; in smaller sums at 5 1/2 to 7 per cent. Chicago property bought, sold, rented and managed on commission. Appraisals made. We solicit correspondence and will give prompt information concerning Chicago realty.

**W. A. MERIGOLD & COMPANY**  
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOAN BROKERS.  
SUITE 406, RECTOR BUILDING, CHICAGO.  
ESTABLISHED 1872. MEMBERS CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

**TRAVEL**  
NAPLES TO LONDON—\$250  
BRITISH ISLES TOUR—\$205  
Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London—\$250  
Special parties for Scientists. S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

**ROOM AND BOARD**  
ONE nicely furnished sunny room, private family; elevator apartment, near Riverside place, between state and court houses. P. 2993 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

**TRAVEL**  
EUROPE—June 24 to Aug. 27: small select party, combining tourist travel with advantages of independent travel. Mrs. W. M. BURT, 70 Garfield ave., Woburn, Mass.; tel. 288-1.

**ROOM AND BOARD**  
19 GARRISON ST., off Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics bldg.—Sunny, well-furnished front rooms, large bath, also suite of two front rooms; telephone.

**SHOPPING PARTIES**, visitors by the day or week accommodated at 16 Ashburton place, between state and court houses. P. 2993 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

**ROOMS**, double and single; private bath; excellent home cooking. Mrs. D. E. TUTHILL, 30-44 East 31st st., New York.

**THE TROQUAIS**, 140 M st., Washington, D. C.; high-class furnished rooms; transients and tourists. IRENE SHAFER.

**NEW YORK CITY**, Miss J. E. RANKIN, 27 W. 93d st., near Central Park; Christian Scientists preferred; tourists accommodated.

**LEAMINGTON SPA, ENGLAND**, MISS BUCKS, 15 Regent corner—Furnished apartments; terms moderate; central position.

**NEW YORK**, 119 W. 93d st.—Large and small furnished rooms; also four suitable for dentist; telephone.

## SIX CENT COPPER NOW PREDICTED

TACOMA, Wash.—Henry Bratner, a copper expert, says that Alaska copper will be produced at 6 cents per pound within two years by the J. P. Morgan and Guggenheim syndicate, which is building a railroad up the Copper river valley at a cost of \$20,000,000. Montana, Arizona and Lake Superior copper is now produced at from 9 to 10 cents per pound.

The Morgan and Guggenheim syndicate, Mr. Bratner says, will ship ore from its mines to the Tacoma smelter by its own boats connecting with a railroad at Cordova. Free copper ore from Bratner's mine at the headwaters of the Nabesna and White rivers will be reduced at smelters to be built at Cordova.

Mr. Bratner discovered in Alaska in 1905 what he declares to be the world's greatest copper district. Much of the ore, he says, runs 10 to 50 per cent in pure copper.

**BOSTON FIRM'S BID WINS.**  
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The water commissioners have accepted the bid of N. W. Harris & Company of Boston, of \$101,577, for the \$900,000 water bond issue which is 3 1/2 per cent gold coupon bonds in series of \$3000 each.

## REAL ESTATE



## WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

**THIS BRICK HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS**  
Including a billiard room, modern plumbing and heating, in first-class condition, and 80,000 feet of land, or any part of it, fronting on four streets, 200 feet front on Charles River Boulevard, near stores, schools and cars; only 25 minutes to subway; 5-cent fare.

**The O'CONNELL REAL ESTATE CO.**  
Room 42, New Herald Building, cor. Mason and Tremont Sts.

## Seashore Estates

For Sale or To Let

MARLBOROUGH BEACH AND VICINITY.  
EVERY DESIRABLE SHORE PROPERTY THAT IS FOR SALE OR RENT ON MY LIST. Several of the most desirable estates are controlled by me exclusively. Save time and call upon the man on the spot.

**GARDNER R. HATHAWAY**  
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

TEXAS, THE LAND OF PROMISE.  
For tracts, large or small, write J. L. STROHM, Mackay bldg., San Antonio.

## FINANCIAL

**Chicago Real Estate Investments**  
FOR SPECULATION, INCOME OR USE  
Money loaned on first-class improved Chicago property; in large sums at 4 to 5 1/2 per cent; in smaller sums at 5 1/2 to 7 per cent. Chicago property bought, sold, rented and managed on commission. Appraisals made. We solicit correspondence and will give prompt information concerning Chicago realty.

**W. A. MERIGOLD & COMPANY**  
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND LOAN BROKERS.  
SUITE 406, RECTOR BUILDING, CHICAGO.  
ESTABLISHED 1872. MEMBERS CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

**TRAVEL**  
NAPLES TO LONDON—\$250  
BRITISH ISLES TOUR—\$205  
Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London—\$250  
Special parties for Scientists. S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

**ROOM AND BOARD**  
ONE nicely furnished sunny room, private family; elevator apartment, near Riverside place, between state and court houses. P. 2993 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

**TRAVEL**  
EUROPE—June 24 to Aug. 27: small select party, combining tourist travel with advantages of independent travel. Mrs. W. M. BURT, 70 Garfield ave., Woburn, Mass.; tel. 288-1.

**ROOM AND BOARD**  
19 GARRISON ST., off Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics bldg.—Sunny, well-furnished front rooms, large bath, also suite of two front rooms; telephone.

**SHOPPING PARTIES**, visitors by the day or week accommodated at 16 Ashburton place, between state and court houses. P. 2993 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

**ROOMS**, double and single; private bath; excellent home cooking. Mrs. D. E. TUTHILL, 30-44 East 31st st., New York.

**THE TROQUAIS**, 140 M st., Washington, D. C.; high-class furnished rooms; transients and tourists. IRENE SHAFER.

**NEW YORK CITY**, Miss J. E. RANKIN, 27 W. 93d st., near Central Park; Christian Scientists preferred; tourists accommodated.

**LEAMINGTON SPA, ENGLAND**, MISS BUCKS, 15 Regent corner—Furnished apartments; terms moderate; central position.

**NEW YORK**, 119 W. 93d st.—Large and small furnished rooms; also four suitable for dentist; telephone.

## SIX CENT COPPER NOW PREDICTED

TACOMA, Wash.—Henry Bratner, a copper expert, says that Alaska copper will be produced at 6 cents per pound within two years by the J. P. Morgan and Guggenheim syndicate, which is building a railroad up the Copper river valley at a cost of \$20,000,000. Montana, Arizona and Lake Superior copper is now produced at from 9 to 10 cents per pound.

The Morgan and Guggenheim syndicate, Mr. Bratner says, will ship ore from its mines to the Tacoma smelter by its own boats connecting with a railroad at Cordova. Free copper ore from Bratner's mine at the headwaters of the Nabesna and White rivers will be reduced at smelters to be built at Cordova.

Mr. Bratner discovered in Alaska in 1905 what he declares to be the world's greatest copper district. Much of the ore, he says, runs 10 to 50 per cent in pure copper.

**BOSTON FIRM'S BID WINS.**  
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The water commissioners have accepted the bid of N. W. Harris & Company of Boston, of \$101,577, for the \$900,000 water bond issue which is 3 1/2 per cent gold coupon bonds in series of \$3000 each.

## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

**FIVE PER CENT**  
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

## CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**SOUTH DAKOTA MORTGAGES**—First mortgages netting 6% and 7% on good farm lands; these loans represent 40% of the value of the property; make no charge for collection of interest on principal; see that all taxes are paid and title is of the best; never had a foreclosure; land is increasing in value; map and full particulars on application; also South Dakota lands for sale. ROBERT V. ERSKINE, Rapid City, S. D.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**PURE AIR—PURE THOUGHTS**—New 5-room apartments; elegant location; high land, near Tufts College; ready to occupy at once. J. S. MASSACK, Real Estate, 4 Curtis st., Teale sq., West Somerville, Mass.

**345 CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.**—Six and seven room flats; modern; steam heat; private entrance; adults.

## TO LET

**Brand New Suites**  
BRAND NEW Becon st. suites to let, just finished; handsome block of wide brownstone front apartment houses on Becon st., Brooklyn; each suite contains 7 beautiful, large rooms, with every possible modern improvement; every room bright, large open space directly in the rear of the buildings, insuring light and air forever; only 2 minutes' walk from Becon st. station; 14 minutes to South station; the handsome and most up-to-date suites in Brooklyn; engage now; rents reasonable; floor plans mailed on request. Apply to GEO. W. JOHNSTON, 1875 Becon st., corner Strathmore road, Brooklyn; lake Becon at reservoir car.

**FLUSHING, Long Island**—12 rooms and bath; plaza three sides; beautifully planted grounds 200x300; garden, greenhouse, two blocks golf grounds, 10 minutes' walk; depot; reasonable rent for long lease. R. E. HICKS, Flushing, N. Y.

**CHESTNUT HILL**—To let, from June 1, for one or more years, new 9-room house, furnished; 5 minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill R. R. station. Address P. 27, Monitor Office.

**FURNISHED** or unfurnished suite of two rooms and kitchenette; ocean view; hot water heat. 24 Underhill st., Winthrop, Beach, Mass.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE** practitioner wishes to submit office for morning or afternoon hours. Address M. 30, Monitor Office.

## FOR SALE

**BARGAIN**—Farm, 640 acres, 200 acres broken; 5 miles over the American boundary in the most fertile part of Saskatchewan; Canada; owner starting bank needs funds; crop last year sold for \$2300; railroad expected to be built close to this year; soil and location finest; price \$20 acre; one third cash, balance at 6 per cent; statements free from error. F. C. HAYWARD, Vinton, Ia.

## 5000 ACRES

Hardwood timber lands for sale at great bargain to quick purchaser. See agent, GEO. S. POWELL, Asheville, N. C.

A LARGE collection of fine genuine pearls. For description, address ANACONDA CANYON CO., 116 E. Park ave., Anaconda, Mont. Good tone condition. WESTON, Tel. Arlington, Mass., 102-1.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
THE LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN VACUUM CLEANING  
The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner

This latest triumph of the THURMAN SYSTEM is not a toy, and is built by the largest manufacturers of household appliances in the world. It is the result of years of experience in designing, building and operating all classes of compressed air and vacuum cleaning machinery.

It can be moved about the house from room to room easily and without trouble, as it is light and readily portable. The power is obtained by connecting the motor with any electric socket. One person alone is used to operate it, at a cost of only a few cents per day. With this machine the household can absolutely clean its carpets from each particle of dust or deposit, making the house thoroughly sanitary—removing all the dust, dirt, grime, and filth which can be emptied at will. It is especially designed for the home, but it is equally useful, sanitary and economic in offices, for school buildings, public halls and theaters.

This machine will do more to add to the health and general pleasure of the entire family than any other article that could be purchased.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner. Write for it.

**General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company**  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

**MUSIC**  
10 CENTS—Copies of Taff's Grand March will be mailed to you upon receipt of 10c. and our large catalogue of over 500 pieces of music, including our "Teacher's Book of Samples"; we want to be represented in your town; won't you act as our agent? Supply any piece of music wanted. EVANS MUSIC CO., 211 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

**ARTS**  
**ANNIE RIDDELL**  
Exhibition of miniatures and water colors Monday, April 5 to Thursday, April 8, 729 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

THE NEWEST and best in post cards; catalogue and samples FREE. Address N. MOTT, 27 and 29 W. 29th st., New York.

**SPRING SALE** of watercolors suitable for gifts by Mrs. H. R. FEARNSIDE, April 5 to 10, 1704 Tremont st., Studio 53.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
WANTED—Good specialty salesman to sell a new and meritorious advertising proposition to banks; exclusive territory; good pay; samples light; special, not a side line. THE SIMPLICITY CO., CHICAGO.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## HELP WANTED

## HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN

Wanted to sell  
**A KEYLESS LOCK**  
Liberal terms. Large and Lasting Profits. Write us today.

**THE DAYTON KEYLESS LOCK CO., 1111 U. B. Bldg., Dayton, Ohio**

## WANTED

**COUNTRY BOARDERS**—Two adults who will room together; fine view, near lake and trolley; Christian Scientists preferred; terms reasonable. MRS. D. O. ADAMS, Danbury, Ct., R. F. D. 21.

**CAMP ANDROSOGGIN**—An excellent summer camp in Maine for boys; send for booklet. Address DIRECTORS CAMP ANDROSOGGIN, 29 Gainsboro st., Boston.

**FOR GIRLS**—Summer camp in White Mountains; limited number; age 8 to 14. For information address MRS. M. G. POTTER, 3413 N. 15th st., Phila., Penn.

## MACHINERY

**SAFES AND MACHINERY**  
Moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

## TYPENRITERS

**KEE LOX CARBON**  
DON'T SAY IT. Send for free sample. KEE LOX MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

## SCHOOLS

**Nautical Training School**  
An examination of applicants for entrance to the Massachusetts Nautical Training School will be held on board the training ship N. Y. T. North, North End Park, Boston, on

**Thursday, April 15, 1909**  
AT 10 A. M.

Application papers and other information may be obtained from the COMMISSIONER'S NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL, ROOM 110, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

**LORING VILLA SCHOOL**  
Arlington Heights (Suburb of Boston), Mass. A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at age of seven. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address MRS. LOUISE MAEDER-BLAN, Principal, or MISS VIOLE A. E. MAEDER, B. A., Assistant Principal.

**MANOR SCHOOL**, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys and graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; Junior Department. For information, terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

**THE ELLEN SCHOOL**  
For boys, West Newton, Mass. Box C. College preparation. Certificates given. Junior department. Athletic director. Illustrated catalogue. Write for it.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
THE LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN VACUUM CLEANING  
The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner

This latest triumph of the THURMAN SYSTEM is not a toy, and is built by the largest manufacturers of household appliances in the world. It is the result of years of experience in designing, building and operating all classes of compressed air and vacuum cleaning machinery.

It can be moved about the house from room to room easily and without trouble, as it is light and readily portable. The power is obtained by connecting the motor with any electric socket. One person alone is used to operate it, at a cost of only a few cents per day. With this machine the household can absolutely clean its carpets from each particle of dust or deposit, making the house thoroughly sanitary—removing all the dust, dirt, grime, and filth which can be emptied at will. It is especially designed for the home, but it is equally useful, sanitary and economic in offices, for school buildings, public halls and theaters.

This machine will do more to add to the health and general pleasure of the entire family than any other article that could be purchased.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner. Write for it.

**General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company**  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

**MUSIC**  
10 CENTS—Copies of Taff's Grand March will be mailed to you upon receipt of 10c. and our large catalogue of over 500 pieces of music, including our "Teacher's Book of Samples"; we want to be represented in your town; won't you act as our agent? Supply any piece of music wanted. EVANS MUSIC CO., 211 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

**ARTS**  
**ANNIE RIDDELL**  
Exhibition of miniatures and water colors Monday, April 5 to Thursday, April 8, 729 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

THE NEWEST and best in post cards; catalogue and samples FREE. Address N. MOTT, 27 and 29 W. 29th st., New York.

**SPRING SALE** of watercolors suitable for gifts by Mrs. H. R. FEARNSIDE, April 5 to 10, 1704 Tremont st., Studio 53.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
WANTED—Good specialty salesman to sell a new and meritorious advertising proposition to banks; exclusive territory; good pay; samples light; special, not a side line. THE SIMPLICITY CO., CHICAGO.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**COAL and WOOD**  
T. H. MATTHEWS & CO., 125 Columbus ave. Tel. Tremont 294.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## POLICY OF CHAPIN ON BANK'S REALTY LOANS IS AWAITED

Expect New Commissioner Will Favor the Investment of Greater Percentage of Capital.

## APPEAL TO DRAPER

The policy of the new bank commissioner relative to the amount of real estate loans to be negotiated by savings banks throughout the state is causing considerable discussion today among the real estate agents and financial men.

For some years it has been claimed that the commissioner who has just resigned has impressed upon the bank officials everywhere that less of the bank funds should be invested in this class of property and more should be invested on personal security, such as bonds, stocks and other collateral.

For several years past an attempt has been made to have the law enacted that would require savings banks to loan at least 50 per cent of their money on real estate securities. It has failed to pass, however, promoters of this legislation claiming it has had similar effect on the policy of the bank commissioner and that last year alone over \$12,500,000 was loaned on real estate about what had been allowed the previous year.

The present law reads that not more than 70 per cent of the valuation shall be loaned on real estate, and the claim of the real estate people has been that the amount has been considerably less. This claim seems to be substantiated by the report of the bank commissioner, which shows that the loans on real estate have fluctuated between 40.10 per cent to 42.36 per cent.

These real estate people have been sufficiently interested in the matter to protest to the Governor against the appointment of the present deputy as bank commissioner on the ground that he was likely to continue the present policy in regard to real estate loans. What feeling they have in regard to the policy of the new bank commissioner is not known, but there has been no attempt made by any real estate exchange to interview the new official with a purpose of ascertaining an outline of his proposed policy. The new bank commissioner himself has nothing to say regarding the matter, but it is understood that he apparently holds the view that the condition of the real estate law is not well founded. He has called attention to statements in the last report of the retiring bank commissioner wherein it is shown that \$12,000,000 more has been loaned on real estate and \$15,000,000 less on personal security last year.



# World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

## ELECTRIC STOCKS ARE VERY STRONG IN STOCK MARKET

Securities Make Good Advances in the Early Trading, React Somewhat and Again Show Improvement.

### COPPERS ADVANCE

Gains ranging from a quarter to a full point were made by leading issues at the opening of the New York stock market today. The Boston market displayed similar activity and a tendency to broaden. Wall street has made the practice of discounting conditions as far as possible five or six months ahead.

The prospects are bright for a good expansion in business this year and many think that the top notch will be reached about six months hence, surpassing all previous records in some respects. It is because of this optimistic feeling that traders are inspired to buy stocks rather than sell them in the present market. The covering of shorts has also helped greatly to boost prices.

The electric stocks were particularly strong today. Reading was probably the most active issue on the market. The stock opened 1/4 higher at 136 and jumped to 138 1/2 during the first sales. The much discussed "commodity clause" case which has been before the United States supreme court for some months past seemed to have lost its effect as a bear card, for it was argued that even should the case be decided adversely to the coal carrying railroads the situation could be met by the coal roads by selling their coal at the mines and transporting it for the buyer. While this would not be as convenient a way, it was pointed out that it would be practical and that nothing would be lost by the change. Reading common is only a 4 per cent stock, but is said to be earning 10 per cent.

Erie is another road that will be affected by the "commodity clause" decision. This stock opened buoyantly 1/4 above Saturday's closing price but eased off fractionally during the early trading. Westinghouse Electric was exceptionally strong, opening 3/4 up at 82 1/2 and advancing to 84 in the early sales. The company is said to be doing a good business as are most electrical companies at present. General Electric also was quite strong. It opened at 167 1/2 and rose to 169 1/2 in both markets.

Amalgamated Copper was up 3/4 at 75 1/2 and rose over a point during the forenoon. Smelters opened 3/4 higher at 87 1/2 and advanced to 89 1/2. After some slight reactions, stocks again advanced and at noon some had made new high records. The local market showed a good deal of activity, the copper stocks making good advances. Arizona Commercial opened at 42 and advanced a point. Butte Coalition was up a quarter at 24 1/2 and advanced to 25. Franklin was 3/4 higher at 15 1/2 and improved to 16 1/2. North Butte opened 1 1/2 higher at 72 and rose to 72 1/2. Boston & Corbin opened 3/4 higher at 21 1/2 and improved to 22 1/2.

Reading was very erratic in the early afternoon, jumping up to 137 1/2, reacting to 135 1/2 and advancing to 136 1/2 higher at 72 and rose to 72 1/2. Boston & Corbin opened 3/4 higher at 21 1/2 and improved to 22 1/2.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

May wheat at Chicago Saturday at 1.21 1/2 touched the high figure of the Gates deal of 1905.

The Missouri state crop report for April makes the condition of winter wheat 70 against 79 in December.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that the state bank has decided to reduce its discount rate by 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Crossman & Sienken, coffee importers, have arranged to ship \$500,000 gold coin to Rio de Janeiro by today's steamer.

Argument begins today before four judges of the federal court at St. Louis in government suit to dissolve Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates the March accumulation of copper at 230,000,000 pounds, bringing the total up to 2,000,000,000 pounds.

No contest will be made between the St. Paul and the Harriman lines over territory to be occupied by either interest in the Pacific Northwest.

The report of the Delaware & Hudson for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 shows a surplus of \$5,254,458, a decrease of \$1,211,715. The surplus is equal to 12.39 per cent, against 15.25 per cent in 1907.

On account of the Easter holidays the statistics published by the Copper Producers' Association giving the production, consumption and stocks of copper on hand will be made public on Monday, April 12.

**NO DECISION TODAY.** WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States did not hand down its decision in the "commodities clause" case today.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amal Copper.....	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Am Car & Foundry.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am C & F.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Ice Securities.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Locomotive.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Smelt & Re.....	87 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Am Smelt & Re.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am Tobacco.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalca.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Atchafalca.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
At Coast Line.....	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Br Rpt Trans.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Canadian Pac.....	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Can Leather.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Can Leather pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chgo & Ohio.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chl & Alton.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Chl & Gt W.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Col Southern.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Con Gas.....	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	178 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	179 1/2
Denver & Rio G.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Erie.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
General Electric.....	157 1/2	160 1/2	157 1/2	159 1/2
Gt Nor pf.....	147 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Illinois Cent.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Inter-Met.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kan City.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louis & Nash.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Met Cent cfs.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Missouri Pac.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Nat Lead.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
N Y Central.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
N Y N H & H.....	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Nor Western.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Northern Pac.....	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Northwestern.....	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
People's Gas.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pressed St Car.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pullman.....	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Reading.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Republic Steel.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Sloss-Shef & L.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Southern Railway.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
St Paul.....	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Union Pacific.....	187 1/2	188 1/2	186 1/2	187 1/2
U S Rubber.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Wabash pf.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Western Union.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Westinghouse.....	82 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

## BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & T conv.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Atchafalca Adj 4s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalca 4s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Den & Rio Grande fd.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2s.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
Japan 4s.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Kansas & Texas 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y Central 4s.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s 1907.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s 1908.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s new.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Reading 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U P cv 4s.....	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel 5s.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel 5s.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4s registered.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Panama 2s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 2s.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist Col 4s.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philippine 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

## MARKET NEWS

HELENA, Mont.—In the United States court Judge Hunt declared null and void the title of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to 1120 acres of coal lands in Carbon county, valued at \$2600 an acre.

London financial journals, including the Outlook, Economist, Statist and others, are optimistic, believing reassured political conditions and abundance of cheap money will be reflected in advances in securities prices. The Paris bourse and Berlin bourse also reflect improvement and more confident sentiment.

The Montreal Star says: "Some time ago the sentiment in favor of a cash dividend on Dominion Steel preferred was very strong, and in some quarters the belief has existed all along that Mr. Plummer would make up his mind to pay the 4 1/2 per cent accumulated wholly or partly in cash from the \$2,750,000 received from the Dominion Coal Company."

ALBANY, N. Y.—Authorization has been given by the public service committee to the New Haven road to purchase all the stock of the New York & Port Chester Railroad Company and the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company. The effect of the order will be to do away with the Mill Brook Company, as an expensive and unnecessary holding company.

**DIVIDENDS**  
The Cape Breton Electric Company Limited has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 on the preferred stock, payable May 1, to stock of record April 15.

The directors of the Boswycoco Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable May 1, to stockholders of record April 14.

## EARNING POWER OF VANDERBILT LINES QUITE REMARKABLE

Number of People Carried Last Year by the System Almost Equal to Country's Total Population.

### A RICH TERRITORY

Few people have any idea of the enormous business that is done every year by those railroads included in what is known as the Vanderbilt system. The lines serve the richest territory and the most thickly populated districts of the country, but even then it is difficult to realize that last year the total number of passengers carried by these roads was almost equal to the total population of the United States. But the reports of the various roads of the system show this to be the case. And last year was an "off-year" for the Vanderbilts as well as for other corporations. This compilation shows that the gross operating revenues of the entire New York Central system for 1908 fell off about \$26,700,000, although as a result of reduced operating expenses and curtailed new construction and equipment disbursements, there was a slight increase in net earnings. After the deduction of all charges, taxes, dividends, etc., there was a surplus on the year's operations of over \$2,100,000, or about \$360,000 less than for the previous year.

The companies included in the compilation represent an aggregate mileage of 12,283 and are as follows: New York Central & Hudson River railroad, Little Falls & Dolgeville railroad, Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling railroad, Michigan Central railroad, Chicago & Kalamazoo & Saginaw railway, Detroit & Charlevoix railroad, Lake Erie & Western railroad, Chicago, Indiana & Southern railroad, Indiana Harbor Belt railroad, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway, Peoria & Eastern railway, Cincinnati Northern railroad, New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad and Rutland railroad.

An analysis of the expense figures shows that the ratio of maintenance of way and structures to gross operating revenues was about 12 per cent, that of maintenance of equipment 14 per cent, conducting transportation slightly under 44 per cent, general expenses approximately 2 1/2 per cent and the total operating ratio 72.6 per cent.

## NATIONAL LEAD HAS A GOOD YEAR

The annual report of the National Lead Company for the year 1908 is published. The income account compares as follows:  
Net earnings, \$2,902,753; \$2,942,245; \$2,499,632  
Dividends paid, 1,705,732; 1,705,732; 1,265,744  
Divs. common, 1,032,770; 981,131; 619,962  
Sur. for year, 164,251; 255,382; 484,228  
Prev. surplus, 4,294,204; 4,038,822; 3,554,506  
Total surplus, 4,458,455; 4,294,204; 4,038,822  
Dividends paid—on preferred 7 per cent in the three years, on common 5 per cent in 1908, 4 1/2 per cent in 1907 and 3 per cent in 1906.

In his report to stockholders President Cole says among other things:  
"The volume of business done suffered a shrinkage of but 2 per cent in the aggregate, in comparison with 1907, which was the largest year in the history of the company. The protection afforded by the varied character of the output was demonstrated most forcibly in the year of general depression, and early expectations were more than realized in both tonnage and profit. The properties as acquired have in no instance failed to earn their fixed charges and a profit to the company. The inventories have been taken at lower prices than any yet quoted."

"Business for this year exceeds that for last year, as was to have been expected, but confident trade cannot be looked for until all doubt as to the future of the tariff is dispelled. Competition is increasing, but the interests of the company will be protected by such action as may be necessary. New articles of manufacture will be added to the list of manufactures when found profitable and useful to conserve existing tonnage."

### THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.—The cotton market opened firm, 10 to 12 points higher; April, 9.70 bid; May, 9.77 1/2; July, 9.80 1/2; August, 9.81 1/2; September, 9.84 1/2; 9.85.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton: Good business done, prices firm; American middling uplands 5.22; Sales 12,000, of which 1000 are for speculation and export. Receipts 12,000, 12,000 American. Futures opened firm. Tenders new 400.

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 12 1/2 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

1909. 1908.  
Exchanges.....\$19,957,594 \$10,927,128  
Balances.....1,290,064 800,655

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$17,280.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure.....	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Allouez.....	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Arcadian.....	5	5	5	5
Arizona Commercial.....	42	43	42	42 1/2
Atlantic.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13
Butte Coalition.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.....	101	101 1/2	100 1/2	101
Calumet & Arizona.....	620	625	620	625
Centennial.....	31	31	31	31
Copper Range.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Daily-West.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Franklin.....	15 1/2	17	15 1/2	16 1/2
Granby.....	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Greene-Cannons.....	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Lake Superior.....	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mexico Con.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Michigan.....	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Mohawk.....	63	63	63	63
Northern.....	20	20	20	20 1/2
North Butte.....	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Old Dominion.....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52 1/2
Oscoda.....	130	130	130	130
Parrot.....	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Santa Fe.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Superior Copper.....	40 1/2	42	40 1/2	41 1/2
Tenneco.....	78	78	78	78
Trinity.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Utah Copper Co.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Victoria.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Volcan.....	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Wyandot.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
LANDS.				
Boston Land.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
East Boston Land.....	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Wollaston Land.....	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2
RAILROADS.				
Aetichson.....	108	108	108	108
Chicago North Elevated.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
do sub 23 & 3d.....	39	39	39	39
Chicago & Mcaine.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Chicago Junction.....	145	145	145	145
Chicago Junction pf 118.....	118	118	118	118
Donn & Humphreys.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142	142 1/2
East & W N & P.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133 1/2
Old Colony.....	195	195 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Rock Island R R pf.....	27	27	27	27
Union Pacific.....	187	188 1/2	187	188 1/2
do pref.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
West End Comm.....	97	97	97	97
West End pf.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
TELEPHONES.				
American Tel. & Tel.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
do.....	3	3	3	3
New England Tel.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
New Eng Tel pf.....	280	280	280	280
Western Tel pf.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## GIVING

A certain cynical philosopher once defined charity as depriving oneself of something one did not want for the sake of some one to whom it was no use. The epigram, like the vast majority of epigrams, contains a truth set in exaggeration. The exaggerations are manifest, and need no dilating on; the truth is this, though it is not quite what the author intended to convey, that in true charity there is no self-deprivation. Giving, if the motive is a true one, entails no loss to the giver, even from a human standpoint: that was the lesson of the Bishop's candlesticks, which Victor Hugo strove to make plain in "Les Misérables." Giving when it is understood from the metaphysical standpoint of Christian Science means "durable riches and righteousness."

To many people the idea of giving is confined to the presentation of material substance in some form or another. No doubt there are times when such giving is not only kindly, but humane. Jesus exemplified the former when at the marriage feast, in Cana of Galilee, he saved the parents of the bride from incurring the disgrace of having failed to provide sufficient wine, an unforgivable discourtesy in those days; and he exemplified the latter when he fed the multitudes which had come out of the towns and villages to hear him preach. He never, however, for one moment implied that this was the highest form of giving, though it might be all his hearers were fitted to receive. The highest form of giving was the impartation of the knowledge of the Christ, the acceptance of which, he knew, would place men beyond the need of further giving by teaching them how to avail themselves of the infinite spiritual supply. The ordinary philanthropist has some perception, however dim, of this when he explains that true charity does not consist of dealing out doles to the poor, but of placing the poor in a position to help themselves. That is why Jesus said it was more blessed to give than to receive. The gain of spiritual understanding which enables any one to minister to their neighbors' needs signifies more than anything else the overcoming of human limitations in the perception of the liberty of the children of God. Such giving, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 234 of Science and Health, "blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

From one end to the other of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has held this true view of giving before the students of

that book. The progress of the movement is, indeed, dependent on it, for what each student is able to give is the test of what he has received, since to fit yourself to give it is necessary to have first fitted yourself to receive. To be of value, therefore, to the movement, and to show something of their gratitude for the textbook by which they are shaping their lives, the students of Science and Health need to strive perpetually to fit themselves to receive and demonstrate the teaching of that book, remembering those solemn words on page 367 of it, that they occupy a position similar to that which Jesus told his followers of the first century they occupied as a city set upon a hill which could not be hid. Jesus's followers in the first century maintained their position on the hill top by healing the sick, raising the dead, cleansing the lepers and casting out demons. Their position was in no way different from that of those who call him Master today. He sent them out to heal the sick with the words, "freely ye have received, freely give," but he declared that the power which they possessed would be possessed in an even greater degree by every one who accepted and understood his teaching in every age and country, and so he himself made the power to give, and to give unburdened by any sense of limitation, the test of man's grasp of Christianity.

Giving, then, from a metaphysical standpoint, is the power to impart and demonstrate the knowledge of Truth, that is of God, which we have won and accumulated for ourselves. It is expressed in the most perfect way in a sentence on page 54 of Science and Health, in which Mrs. Eddy writes, "That he might liberally pour his dear-bought treasures into empty or sin-filled human storehouses, was the inspiration of Jesus' intense human sacrifice." Now Christ Jesus was the way, and the only means by which it is possible to acquire the Mind of Christ is by the conflict with the flesh through which he acquired it. What man has to give is nothing he possesses in himself; it is the knowledge of the omnipotence of good which he acquires as he proves to himself the nothingness of the delusion of evil presented to him through the evidence of the senses. The gift consequently is free to him, and if he fails to impart with the same freeness with which he has received, he will be as the servant who failed to use the talent which his master entrusted to him:

"For we must share, if we would keep. That blessing from above. Ceasing to give, we cease to have. Such is the law of love."

The lesson which Jesus drew from this parable of the talents was that the failure to improve his opportunities cost a man the loss of that realization of harmony which he described as the kingdom of God within him, and cast him into that condition of mental darkness which is hell. The warning is one for everybody to take to heart, for mental apathy in spiritual matters is the besetting sin of the human race, and it is not every one who can say with Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

### Better Than Baedeker

A lady chanced to be left in a certain German city to "do" the points of interest without her party. She could not speak a word of German and she did not want a guide. This is what she did. She secured at a neighboring shop, an assortment of picture post-cards of the most interesting buildings and spots in the city. Then she selected one of a public square, which showed in the distance some of the buildings pictured in detail on the other postals. Copley Square would serve as a similar center for sight-seeing radiations in Boston. She presented this card to the first amiable and intelligent-looking passer-by, and indicated by expression and gesture her desire to be directed. Her informant tried first to tell her in German, but finally drew a diagram of the streets for her. She thus reached the square and then it was easy to find many of her buildings. Whenever she needed help she showed some one the picture she wanted to march to its original and each time returned to the square to start out afresh. In this way she tracked down most of the show places without trouble and finally returned to the hotel by the aid of the diagram, very well satisfied with her "postal guide."—Contributed.

### Birds and Electric Lights

The electric lights nowadays, or rather now o' nights make the streets so bright that we seem fairly to be turning night into day. Still none of us would enjoy having our sleeping room brilliantly lighted all night long. The birds in the bird stores, however, have often to sleep in the glare of the electricity from the street, if they sleep at all; and bird lovers everywhere are trying to bring to the bird-fanciers' attention the importance of having curtains in their windows that the birds may enjoy the restfulness of night. It is bad enough to keep them captive all day without depriving them of the opportunity to fly away in dreams to the free skies where they belong.

There is a prayer of simple art  
That from the tongue the ready-  
est slips,  
Which springs spontaneous from the  
heart  
And breaks in blessings on the  
lips:  
Bless you!  
—Shillaber.

## A JAPANESE GARDEN



(Photo by "Bystander," London.)

### ORIENTAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Effects gained by artistic placing of trees, shrubs, bridges and stone lamps.

The cut shows one of the famous gardens which are a chief wonder to travelers in Japan, and which were lately illustrated at the flower show at Horticultural Hall in Boston. The stream of water is always there, winding its way among flowering shrubs and trees that nowhere else in the world reach the same delicate perfection of bloom. The traveler feels that he has never seen cherry blossoms and wistaria till he has seen them in the Japanese gardens.

## Street Cries in London in 1711

The News Crier the Forerunner of the Modern "Extra."

There is nothing new under the sun. Our anti-noise crusades, for instance, were foreshadowed by Addison, who gave to the world in 1711 what purported to be a letter from a correspondent asking for the post of controller-general of the London street cries. He wrote in part:

"The cries of London may be divided into vocal and instrumental. As for the latter, they are at present under a very great disorder. A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street for an hour together, with the twanking of a brass-kettle or a frying-pan. The watchman's thump at midnight startles us in our beds, as much as the breaking in of a thief. . . . Vocal cries are of a much larger extent, and indeed we appear a distracted city to foreigners, who do not comprehend the meaning of such enormous outcries. Milk is generally sold in a note above E-I-a. The chimney-sweeper is confined to no certain pitch; he sometimes utters himself in the deepest bass, and sometimes in the sharpest treble. . . . The same observation might be made on the retailers of small-coal, not to mention broken glasses or brick-dust. In these cases it should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of these itinerant tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares; and to

take care in particular, that those may make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the vendors of card-matches, to whom I cannot but apply that old proverb of 'Much cry, but little wool.'

"It is another great imperfection in our London cries, that there is no just time nor measure observed in them. Our news should indeed be published in a very quick time, because it is a commodity that will not keep cold. It should not, however, be cried with the same precipitation as fire. Yet this is generally the case. A battle alarms the town from one end to another in an instant. Every motion of the French is published in so great a hurry, that one would think the enemy were at our gates. This likewise I would take upon me to regulate in such a manner, that there should be some distinction made between the spreading of a victory, a march, or an encampment, a Dutch, a Portugal, or a Spanish mail. Nor must I omit under this head those excessive alarms with which several boisterous rustics infect our streets in turnip season; and which are more inexcusable, because these are wares which are in no danger of cooling upon their hands.

"There are others who affect a very slow time, and are in my opinion much more tuneable than the former. The cooper in particular swells his last note

in an hollow voice, that is not without its harmony; nor can I forbear being inspired with a most agreeable melancholy, when I hear that sad and solemn air with which the public are very often asked, if they have any chairs to mend?"

"I am always pleased with that particular time of the year which is proper for the picking of dill and cucumbers; but, alas! this cry, like the song of the nightingale, is not heard above two months."

"It might likewise deserve our most serious consideration, how far, in a well-regulated city, those humorists are to be tolerated, who, not contented with the traditional cries of their forefathers, have invented particular songs and tunes

## A Pioneer of Higher Education

In 1832 there came to America with her family a young English girl who stands as probably the first woman to enter a college of young men and graduate with them, receiving the same degree. She studied first in Asheville, N. C., and afterward applied to a special college in Philadelphia for admission, but was refused. A New York college

also refused her, but at Geneva, N. Y., she was more fortunate, and among her most valued possessions now is the copy of the resolutions that were passed in October, 1847, when it was unanimously agreed: "That one of the radical principles of a republican government is the universal education of both sexes; that in every branch of education the door should be open equally to all, that the application of Elizabeth Blackwell to become a member of our class meets our entire approbation, and in extending our unanimous invitation we pledge ourselves that no conduct of ours shall cause her to regret her attendance at this institution."

After so cordial a welcome it is not surprising to learn that she pursued her studies there undisturbed, although she was regarded with boundless curiosity by her fellow students and the townspeople. There were those who thought her presence was part of some huge, and so far incomprehensible, hoax. But she was duly graduated, in 1849. The event was recorded far and wide. Punch said:

Young ladies all of every clime,  
Especially of Britain,  
Who wholly occupy your time  
In novels or in knitting,  
Whose highest skill is but to play,  
Sing, dance, or French to clack well,  
Reflect on the exalted, pray,  
Of excellent Miss Blackwell.

Miss Blackwell returned to England, where she stood as a pioneer in the cause of the higher education of women. In her book called "Pioneer Work" she wrote: "One of my most valued acquaintances was Miss Florence Nightingale, then a young lady at home, but chafing against the restrictions that crippled her active energies. Many an hour we spent by my fireside in Thavies Inn or walking in the beautiful grounds at Embury discussing the problem of the present and hopes of the future."

### Reward for the Rescuers

The captain and crew of the Moriches life saving station near Eastport, N. Y., were rewarded by the owners of a wrecked schooner by the gift of the hull. This means a substantial reward to the eight men of the station. The men showed great bravery in the rescue of the sailors from the stranded vessel.

Pure religion is the resurrection of man on earth, to everything hopeful and good; and when cherished in the heart and practised in the life, prepares individuals and communities for every good word and work.—T. Marshall Smith.

## The Question of Hats

The Spinster Finds Them Worth Considering Off and On.

It is said that the recent pronouncement by a suburban church concerning the removal of women's hats during service has stirred a deal of controversy. Woman's plea that the bigger the hat the harder to know what to do with it when removed does not seem to melt the men to sympathy. Man has had an elephant on his hands in the shape of his hat for generations. If woman is to assume masculine responsibilities assuredly let the results be upon her own head, or rather in the present instance off it.

Consider the annoyance entailed by the smugly inexpressive derby. Man must take it off and replace it a hundred times a day without the aid of a mirror. Indeed his problem is how to keep it on at all, in default of hat pins. The derby is never safe to be left alone, even in church. Long-suffering man has always seen his hat sat upon, walked on, rolled over dusty floors as well as muddy streets; he has often exchanged it for somebody else's last year's.

The woes of man with respect to his headgear are worth a separate chronicle. The silk hat, which no doubt originated like high heels in a fashionable somebody's wish to add to natural stature, is a fearful and wonderful thing whether on or off. It comes to disaster on the eaves of the open car, it is always being rubbed the wrong way, and at church or in entering a parlor, where

the best "form" requires that his tall hat shall usually accompany a caller, it is the cause of untold anxiety. The crush hat was an alleviation of man's misery in this direction and there might be a fortune for some one who would apply the idea to the much discussed feminine hat. A collapsible merry widow would solve the whole problem, especially if it could be persuaded to fold up while on the head. A touch on a spring and the brim doubles into a compact space, the bows crumple to nothingness, the roses shut and are buds again—the spinster offers the idea gratis to any milliner who will afford her what no Boston shop seems to have on hand, a spinsterially inconspicuous and lady-like hat.

### Japanese Houses

Japanese house-architecture has undergone a certain amount of development from the primitive models; but, on the whole, it has been surprisingly little modified by western influences. Thus writes the Japan Weekly Chronicle. The people have lived on one model continuously to within a very recent period, and are essentially the same in mode of thought today as they were a thousand years ago. Taking the country as a whole, 95 per cent of Japanese houses possess neither a table nor a chair, and the vast majority of Japanese women at this day have never sat in a chair even once in their lives.

English and American residents in Japan have their houses built in "semi-Japanese" style. A lady writes that there is not a nail in her house, though the doors have to be hung by means of screws, of course, and a few other foreign fixtures are introduced. The walls and partitions are begun by tying bamboo sticks together in a fine lattice work, then filling it in with mud followed by layer upon layer of mud till a sufficiently thick and smooth surface is secured. One can have most artistic colors, tan, dull green, gray, etc. The woodwork of the houses is lovely, and not even varnished. The little decorative bits in fretwork and the sliding doors of grass cloth, lacquer framed, make things most attractive, together with the charming pottery and the printed crepes for furnishing.

Knowledge is a call to action; an insight into the way of perfection is a call to perfection.—J. H. Newman.

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

A complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
upon applica-  
tion

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
Boston, Mass.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science  
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.

ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to conduct of this paper and for publication, should be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

### TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries:

Daily, one year.....8.00

Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

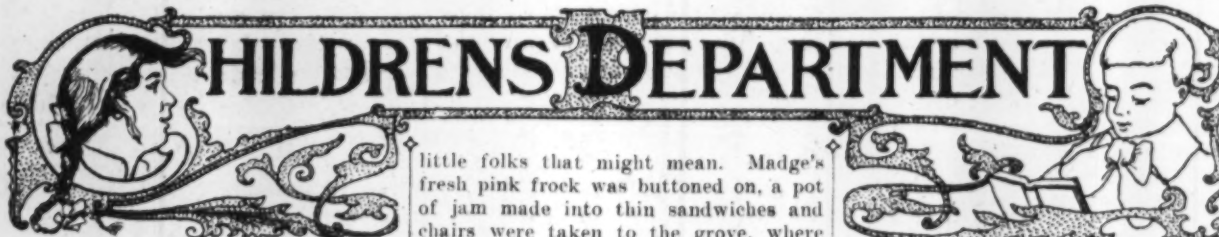
Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

Owing to the limited space devoted to advertising in The National Edition of The Christian Science Monitor, reservations must be made one week in advance of day of issue.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330  
Five Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.



### When Father Kept House

"Father, may I ask some of the children in to a picnic in the grove?" Mother was away and father was hugely enjoying looking after the camp and the children all by himself.

"Certainly. Ask anybody you like. There are plenty of sugar cookies and I will make you some lemonade."

So Madge started up the railroad track to the little oil town where on a steep hillside a few score of unpainted pine houses sheltered the families of the drillers and engineers, and derrick men, and the school master and the minister, and the postmaster, and the grocery man and the other folks who were living there on account of the oil wells.

Madge didn't exactly keep count of her invitations. Indeed she forgot all about arithmetic in the pleasures of hospitality. First came the nearest neighbors, whose home stood backed up against a big pudding-stone rock in a grove of young birches. There were six children, and it was not polite to leave anybody out. Then she met Jack and Jill dangling a big tin pail on their way down the hill to the spring. Those were not their names but Madge called them so because they went past her father's tent and "shanty" on the same errand every day. She never had spoken to them before, but this was a good way to get acquainted. Next came a merry party with full berry pails, jolting homeward on a buckboard, and again nobody ought to be left out. When she finished her round and reached home she told father that she had asked everybody, but even he did not realize how many

### The Playgrounds of Paris

Merry-go-rounds, goat chaises, donkeys to ride, Punch and Judy and little booths where you can buy every imaginable thing, these are some of the delights for children in the Paris playgrounds on the Champs Elysees. There is the balloon woman, too, with her airy colored balls, which bob about and tug so in the wind that we almost expect to see her carried right up in the sky. The Paris balloons are bigger and stronger looking than ours and very brightly colored, blue and red, and with a thin netting over each, to which gay little flags are attached. They look very pretty floating in the sun as the children play with them.

There are gayly decked little donkeys, too, with red and blue rosettes and trimmings and gorgeous saddle covers. A lady writes in Little Folks how she tried to photograph one when a little French boy was riding on it with the donkey-boy putting the donkey along in front, and the little rider's grandmother hurrying anxiously behind. When the lady asked permission to take the picture the grandmother said in a despairing voice that they could not stop because "Tito was being so mechant, so very naughty, today." And, indeed, they had evidently had most dreadful trouble to get donkey Tito to start at all and he was still showing the whites of his eyes in a very mischievous way.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

A MOUNTAIN RANGE.  
& E E e

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Oboe.

Want of goods is not lamentable. Socrates, seeing a great quantity of riches, jewels and furniture of great value, carried in pomp through the street, cried out, "How many things I do not desire!"—Selected.

We complain of the want of many things—we want votes, we want liberty, we want amusement, we want money; which of us feels or knows, that he wants peace?—Ruskin.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 5, 1909.

### A Half-Way Measure That Does Not Work Well

HALF-WAY measures are seldom satisfactory. This statement would seem to apply particularly just now to the two-cent foreign postage rate. The fact that it permits of any latitude in the handling and forwarding of mail so stamped is enough to impair, if not to destroy, its value for business people. Boston importing houses have already, it is said, received many complaints from their European correspondents with regard to delay in the forwarding of American letters, a delay, apparently, due to the fact that two-cent postage is discriminated against.

German agents claim that the fast steamers will not accept the two-cent letters. The representatives of our postoffice department have not yet explained where the trouble lies. Postmaster Mansfield of Boston, however, goes so far as to say: "All this German mail is sent to New York and is put aboard the foreign mail steamers there. The new postage rate was designed for the very purpose of increasing the amount of correspondence between this country and Germany, and if the situation is as it has been described to me, the new law is defeating itself."

The way out of the difficulty is either through the restoration of the old rate completely or the establishment of a universal two-cent rate. The latter would be much the more popular and satisfactory solution of the problem, and it is plain that the nations in general are getting ready for it.

PRESIDENT TAFT has accepted an invitation to attend the Fourth of July celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Norwich, Conn. This might be taken to indicate that President Taft will be "summering" at no great distance from the scene of the celebration.

AT A TIME when vast sums, without any profitable return, are being poured out on naval construction, the idea of the Forth to Clyde canal, which would combine great commercial with strategic advantages, should receive immediate recognition. The canal, if constructed, would represent a Panama canal in miniature, severing Scotland from England very much as the South American continent is severed from the North. The commercial advantages which would accrue from it are manifest even on the surface. Not only would the circumnavigation of the coast become unnecessary, but the two great cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow would be linked together by a ship canal.

Merchandise, to take a single example, consigned from Ireland or the west coast of England to Edinburgh, instead of being carried all around the coast, or unladen at Greenock for transportation by rail to Edinburgh, would be carried straight past Greenock and through Glasgow to Edinburgh, and unladen there. Equally self-evident are the strategic possibilities. Captain Mahan has laid down the doctrine, in one of his brilliant contributions to naval history, that in order to establish an effective blockade a preponderance of five to three is necessary in the blockading fleet. A very mild mathematical calculation is all that is necessary to prove that if a preponderance of five to three is necessary to blockade a fleet in the Forth whose only means of escape lies through the estuary of that river, when the means of escape was doubled by the outlet through the Clyde, the preponderance of the blockading fleet would have to be increased from five to three to ten to three.

The sole objection to the scheme is that of its cost. In days, however, when the hull of a single Dreadnought costs \$5,000,000, and in the course of a few years has to be relegated to the scrap-heap, the cost of a permanent addition not only to the strategical strength but to the commercial prosperity of the nation should not be allowed to count. The mere construction of the canal ought, indeed, to be worth the foregoing of a Dreadnought or so.

### Secretary Wilson Once More Brings Relief

IT WOULD be impossible to recall a period during Secretary Wilson's able and conscientious direction of our agricultural department—no matter how disturbed or how trying it may have been—when he has not come forward at the crucial moment with something well calculated to divert public attention from the contemplation of disagreeable things into a new and a pleasant and a profitable channel. Sometimes it has been one thing, sometimes another; at present it is a real relief to find that the secretary is calling our attention to the potato.

Tens of thousands of people in the United States will become so deeply immersed in the intricacies of the tariff during the next few weeks that it will be impossible to get them to talk about anything but ad valorem duties, schedules, free lists, prohibitive taxation, disturbance of trade, and the like; and tens of thousands of other people, who have no real interest in the matter one way or the other, are likely to become excited over the proposition to tax inheritances in order to relieve the deficit.

Manifestly, Secretary Wilson could not have chosen a more opportune time than the present for the discussion of the potato, its interesting past, its infatigable present and its absorbing future. What the secretary would like to have us consider first of all is the fact that only 275,000,000 bushels of potatoes were raised in this country last year. Anybody who understands the rudiments of simple arithmetic can figure out how many bushels this is to each of the 80,000,000 inhabitants of the country—how many potatoes per capita—and how long the total product would last if we should all take a notion for potatoes at every meal, as frequently happens, and asked to be helped twice to them in their mashed, fried, boiled, creamed or roasted form.

The truth is, as Secretary Wilson points out, the crop last year was not nearly large enough, and the crop this year is likely to be smaller still, owing to the reduction of the area of soil under cultivation.

People who take up this subject either for mental recreation or with a view of buying or renting a place with a back yard in the suburbs, are privileged, of course, to adopt any view that may happen to be pleasing to them with regard to Secretary Wilson's recommendations. This is not the point, however. The point is that it

is next to impossible to study the potato in any of its aspects under present circumstances without feeling the influence of a great calm. Indeed, it will be surprising if some gifted person does not come along and put it into blank verse in this or some similar form:

Happy the man who forgets the tariff,  
And a whole lot of other things  
That do not concern him particularly,  
And who permits himself to think only  
Of a scheme for making two potatoes grow  
Where one potato grew before.

### The "Maximum and Minimum" Clause

THE "maximum and minimum" clause in the Payne tariff bill means that the President, after the first year, may, at his discretion, either permit the continuance of the tariff in operation during that time against the imports from any country, or enforce the maximum rate, the difference between the two being 20 per cent. The clause in question as it is almost certain to be approved by the Senate and House, will provide that the minimum tariff shall apply to all countries, without exception, during the first year.

In other words, for one year after the enactment of the new tariff law there will be no preference or discrimination whatsoever. At the end of that time the maximum rate will be applied to all countries automatically, which, in the opinion of the President, are not including the United States in their "most favored nation" clauses. That is to say, the President may permit the maximum rate to apply to those nations which are not as friendly to us commercially as they are to any other nation. The executive, it will be seen, is not called upon to increase the duties upon the goods of any country. After inquiring into the claim of any country for the minimum rate, he may grant it or refuse it, basing his judgment on the commercial interests of the country. Complete power of inquiry and decision is given to the President under this plan.

This method of dealing with other countries in accordance with their disposition toward us has been thoroughly thought out by tariff experts. Discussion of plans along this line runs back beyond McKinley's chairmanship of the ways and means committee. In a case involving the constitutionality of the McKinley act the supreme court of the United States decided that Congress by a like method of administration could confer such authority upon the executive without in any way delegating its powers to him. The President, in the present instance, as he was in that case, is simply authorized to carry out the will of Congress within certain well-defined and absolute lines.

The people of other nations, no less than those of the United States, will be deeply interested in the operation of the "maximum and minimum" clause.

GEORGE F. HUNNICUTT, a southern editor, is among the latest to warn the farmers of his section against the continuance of an unwise industrial policy. There is nothing harmful in the southern farmer regarding cotton as king, if it is simply the entertainment of an innocent sectional sentiment. But when the southern farmer makes cotton not only a king in fancy but a despot in fact, there is danger. This is precisely what many southern farmers have done, what many of them are doing, and this is the practise which Mr. Hunnicutt and the leading thinkers of the South deplore and are using their best endeavors to discourage.

It has been estimated that it would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the South annually if its farmers would only be temperate in their devotion to cotton—if, instead of giving up practically their entire acreage to it, thereby overproducing it and cheapening it—they would cultivate products for home consumption which they are now compelled to seek in other parts of the country.

The situation of the South in this respect might be brought closer to the understanding of the northern reader by asking him to kindly imagine what would be likely to happen in the event that the great cereal states of the West should become so enamored of King Corn that they would raise scarcely any other crop? It must become clear to him that in such a case the price of corn would rapidly fall, while the price of all other products which the West is able and expected to raise would go up by reason of their scarcity. In the South cotton is cheap—has been made cheap by overproduction—but the southern farmer and the southern consumer in general are compelled to pay high prices for other products which are necessary to them, which must be brought in from other states, but which might just as well be raised at home.

Mr. Hunnicutt, however, is no pessimist. While recognizing the fact that it is a difficult matter to convince the southern farmer of his mistake, he is confident that the mistake is in a fair way of being recognized, and that the southern farmer will before long rise superior to his infatuation for cotton and become a successful general agriculturist. This would mean greater prosperity for the South than any it has yet experienced.

### The Aeroplane Exhibition

NOTHING shows more completely the progress which has been made, in almost the last few months, in the development of the aeroplane than the exhibition now being held in London. When a commercial society, such as the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, is willing to become responsible for the cost of an exhibition of flying machines, it is evidence of the first order of the advance made in the art of aviation. Only a few years ago the airship and the aeroplane represented interesting experiments, the perfecting of which the world looked forward to, in a dreamy sort of way, as coincident with the Greek Kalends. Today people are crowding through the halls, at Olympia, inspecting machines, the principal interest in most of which is that they represent a measure of performance. Mr. Wilbur Wright, who may fairly be said to possess at the moment the "blue ribbon" of the air, holds the record with a flight of 151 kilometers; but the competition is so keen that there is no chance of his being permitted to rest on his laurels.

The differences between the various machines are so purely technical that the ordinary man is incapable of understanding them; but there is one point which he has no difficulty in grasping, and that is the vital importance of the part played by the man at the wheel. The inventor of a new machine is compelled not only to be his own designer but to learn how to handle the result. The acquisition of the art of flying, according to the experts, is even more difficult than that of designing, and when a failure occurs the question to be solved

is quite as much whether the blame lies in the handling or in the design. The coolness and quickness of decision requisite for steering in safety when the weather is tempestuous are illustrated by a recent remark of a well-known aviator, Mr. Moore-Brabazon. "If," he said, "the right side dips, you steer the aeroplane slightly to the left, so that the right planes have to travel faster, thereby getting more effective support. If a side gust of wind begins to give you trouble you try to steer around it. Some puffs prove pretty ticklish to a beginner." That is a statement, at all events, the layman has no difficulty in accepting.

### How We Pay Our Chief Magistrate

IT WILL be interesting to the general reader to learn that while the rules are not so tightly drawn in his case, yet even the President of the United States is not entirely exempt from the operation of the treasury system of doing business which has grown in that department. The other day when Mr. Taft received his first month's salary he found on looking at his warrant that he had been credited with only twenty-eight days. For a full month he would have been entitled to \$6250; his warrant, however, called for only \$5625. This was because he did not begin working for the government until March 4. Had he begun on March 1 he would have been better off by \$625. Of course, this will be made good to him at the end of his term, while his successor, assuming that he does not succeed himself, will find his month's salary short \$625. In case he does succeed himself, he will not get even until he reaches the end of eight years.

But this is practically the only hardship the President is compelled to suffer in connection with his salary. He is the only government official who is paid once a month. All others are paid bi-monthly. Moreover, he does not have to stand in front of the cashier's window and give his receipt for his salary. All other officials except the cabinet officers must visit the paymaster and sign the payroll. The payroll is brought to the cabinet officers. The President does not have to sign the payroll at all. His indorsement of the treasury warrant is considered sufficient, as it ought to be.

Everybody will be glad to know that Mr. Taft has passed through his "short" month easily. Hereafter he can count on a full month's salary on the first of every month, without dockage.

DR. OSLER of Oxford, Eng., addressing the American Rhodes scholars through the Yale Daily News, and Dr. Eliot of Cambridge, U. S. A., addressing the Friday Evening Club of Morristown, N. J., touch practically upon the same phase of the higher educational question as it presents itself in these days of changing conditions. Dr. Osler holds that the Rhodes scholars should not be content with an education either Oxonian or English. The fact that they are in England carries with it the assumption that they are not content with simply an American education. There are only three short terms at Oxford during the year. The spare time which is thus placed at the disposal of the Rhodes scholars, Dr. Osler recommends, should be employed in attending lectures at the universities of France and Germany, in travel and observation. They are given an opportunity of improving and broadening their minds, and they should be able to return to their own country as educated men of the world, in the fullest sense of this term.

Dr. Eliot, on the other hand, declares that the real American university should train the young for a great variety of professions. Of late, he says, so many professions have sprung up that it requires a great amount of work and thought on the part of educators to keep up with them. The American university, he insists, covers more professions than those of any other country. But, he adds, the main purpose of the university is to train young men to investigate and search for the truth.

These views, in substance, would probably be expressed by a large majority of the world's great educators today. The university "course" must be supplemented by work which only the student can do for himself. Book learning is essential if men would acquaint themselves with the achievements of the past. It is absolutely necessary as a foundation. But the education which stops short of teaching a young man how to learn is unfinished, and the man who has not attended and drawn instruction from the wider university beyond the college walls is only partially educated.

### We Are Not Altogether Ugly

THE LONDON GRAPHIC recently published a picture showing in the background a smoking factory and in the foreground the Cincinnati residence of President Taft. Commenting on this, the Graphic remarked: "Our photograph illustrates a state of affairs which is hardly conceivable in Europe, where commerce in all its crude ugliness has to keep at a respectful distance from the mansions of the great." It is unfortunately a fact that commerce too often invades and harms the residential districts of American cities, but the reason for it—a reason which does not exist to any considerable extent in European communities—is plain to us. The founders and builders of American cities made no adequate provision for—could not have foreseen—their wonderful business expansion. In most American cities, among the younger as well as among the older, residence districts have been laid out from time to time at ever-increasing distances from the commercial centers, only to be time and again intruded upon and driven farther back. Districts called "environs" and "suburbs" alike have been swallowed up in the insatiable maw of the big American city. In New York, Boston and Philadelphia, as in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Chicago, residence districts supposed to be far removed from the possibility of contact with industry or commerce have been invaded. Here and there handsome mansions, as in the case of the Taft residence, have defied the invaders. Many such instances might be pointed out in Boston.

London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other European cities have also expanded, of course, but their business and residential districts were determined and well-defined many years ago, as the dividing line between ours will doubtless be in the years to come.

However, it would be only fair for the London Graphic to seek and to publish photographs of scenes in the residential districts of American cities which could be more justly pronounced typical.

We have not yet achieved the ideal of the city beautiful, but there is no American city entirely devoid of its beautiful districts and its really charming spots.

### Dr. Osler and Dr. Eliot on Real Education